The Weekly Post.

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THE FIRST SNOW FALL.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine, and fir, and hemlock
Were ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was fringed inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds new roofed with Carrara
Came chanticleer's muffled crow;
The stiff rails were softened to swan's down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn
Where a little head-stone stood—
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?"
And I told of the good All-father,
Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow,
When the mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of that deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered:
"The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall"

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

NEVER SATISFIED.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
A gaily-dressed wife by his side;
In satin and lace she looked like a queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as he passed,
The carriage—the couple he eyed,
And said, as he worked with his saw on a leg,
I wish I was rich, and could ride.

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
One thing I would if I could,
I'd give all my wealth for the strength and the health
Of the man who is sawing the wood.

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work,
Whose face, as the morning, was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love breathing air.

She looked in the carriage—the lady she saw,
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said, in a whisper, I wish in my heart
Those satins and laces were mine.

The lady looked out on the maid with her work,
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, I'd relinquish position and wealth,
Her beauty and youth to possess.

Thus it is in this world; whatever our lot,
Our mind and time we enjoy
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

THE DYING YEAR.

From the old woods, dim and lonely,
Comes a moan;
There the winds are sighing only,
"Summer is gone!"
All the bright and sunny hours,
And the green and leafy bowers,
With the summer's latest flowers,
Are faded now;
And the brow
Of the waning year
Has been twined with dying leaves;
And the gathering sheaves
Tell us Autumn's here.

Now the winds go loudly moaning
Through the vales;
And the forest trees are groaning
Mournful tales
Of decays that swiftly gather,
Of the coming wintry weather,
Of the snow that like a feather
Soon will fall;
And the call
Of death is sighing
Over all the rippling streams;
And the Summer's glimmering gleams
Are sadly dying.

'Tis the waning, waning twilight
Of the year
That hovers now, all strangely bright,
Round us here;
And soon the year will pass away,
Like the light of an autumn day,
Adown old Winter's dim highway
To its tomb
And the gloom
Of the silent land
Will rest on the bright years flown;
And the winds of time will moan
O'er the dreamless band!

The Two Million Chicago Swindle.

The man who stole a meeting house has been excelled by certain sharp pilferers of real estate in Chicago, and the metropolis of the West has just waked to a realization of a very huge and very extraordinary swindle. The manner in which two millions' worth of land has been stolen from that city is remarkable for its shrewdness and success. The swindlers first obtained by forgery, collusion, or otherwise, a deed to a piece of property belonging to the city. The deed, of course, bore a feigned name, and in that name it was allowed to rest and accumulate taxes until it was sold. One of the ring then bid it in, and the process was repeated, each sale for taxes furnishing additional proof of the title, until at length it was sold to a genuine purchaser. In this way, eighty acres near Brighton, and as many near Palos, have been stolen from the city of Chicago, besides a large tract in the city itself, on which are some forty buildings.

—On Wednesday morning, when the train on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was within about ninety-six miles of Savannah, the baggage-car was discovered to be on fire and in spite of every exertion that could be made, the car and all the baggage was totally destroyed. One passenger, singularly enough, saved a cigar box containing three hundred dollars in greenbacks, which was if a trunk that was destroyed. The other passengers saved nothing with the exception of a few dollars in gold coin, gold rings, chains and lockets, the latter of which were rendered valueless as mementoes. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

THE PECULIAR THIEF.

[Translated from the German.]

The wealthy merchant, Van Beeren, of Amsterdam, went to his banker's one morning, to get 50 newly coined florins. He had with him a magnificent Newfoundland dog, with curly hair, an expressive face, and beautiful true brown eyes.

Oppas was the favorite of the whole family and the steady companion of his master, whom he never left, except when he had strict orders given him to watch the children or to keep guard over some article of value. Van Beeren could safely put his gold-headed cane in the middle of the street and say to Oppas, "You stay here until I come back;" and there was no doubt of finding cane and dog at the same spot, after hours had gone by. I would not have advised anybody to touch him them. If his master wanted to go to the church or to the theater, or in fact anywhere, where he didn't want the dog to accompany him, all he had to do was to look at him and say: "Oppas, go home!" and Oppas turned round, although mortified, and went straight home, without looking to the right or left.

Mynheer Van Beeren had taken his dog along to-day, as usual, and had rather a lengthy conversation with his friend the banker, whom he also told for what purpose he wanted the new florins.

To-day was the silver wedding day of one of his old servants named Claus, who had been in the service of his father, and been true to them both for many years. As the man was not very well off, for he had a great many children to provide for, he wanted to give him a pleasant surprise with these fifty florins. He received them tightly done up in a roll; but the silver was rather heavy, and Mynheer Van Beeren rather lazy. He could not put it in his pocket; he did not like to carry it in his hand; and, therefore, as soon as he had regained the street, he gave it to his dog, who proudly put it in his mouth and marched solemnly along with his master until they reached the house of his former servant. Mynheer Van Beeren did not even now take the money from the dog, but wanted to have the fun of seeing the dog himself deliver it.

He did this elegantly, for when his master said to him, "Oppas, now give up your present," and pointing to the surprised servant, he went up to him, wagged his tail, and allowed him quietly to take the money out of his mouth.

The old servant was greatly moved; he thanked his master with tears in his eyes, at the same time caressing the dog, who seemed to be well pleased. Moreover, when Mynheer Van Beeren left, Claus begged leave to retain the dog, around whom the children had gathered, for a while longer, that he might reward him for bringing so rich a present. The children joined in his entreaties until the merchant said pleasantly, "Well for my part, you may have him for a guest, but don't overfeed him, and afterward, just open the door for him and say: "Now go home, Oppas,' then you need not bother him any more; he knows his way."

"But will he stay here, when you go off?"

"Certainly; he does anything I tell him. Oppas, you stay here," he said to the Newfoundland dog, who looked at him with his sagacious eyes, and then sat quietly down, as if to await what would happen. When his master went off immediately after he never stirred; and now the children began to coax and caress him while the good woman prepared a good repast for him, which he enjoyed hugely until the time came when they had to send him off again. When Claus then opened the door for him and said, as he had been told: "Now Oppas, go home!" he wagged his tail once more, and returned straight home.

A few months had gone by and Myuheer Van Beeren had to do business again one afternoon with the same banker. The dog went along as usual, and also lifted himself when he arrived at the counting table and offered his paw to the cashier. He, however would not notice him to-day, and all seemed to be somewhat excited; the cause of which was immediately explained by the banker himself, who just then came out of his private office.

The thing was this: There had been committed a theft that morning with such agility and dexterity, that the matter was wholly inexplicable. One of the clerks had made rolls of florins and had placed ten of these, which were intended for the private expenses of the family, on his employer's desk. The latter had counted them himself twice over, so that there could have been no mistake; and yet one of the rolls had disappeared in a moment, while he had been handing a few letters to be copied into the main office. A theft seemed hardly possible, unless it was executed with great boldness, through the window, which happened to be open, in which case it must have been done in an incredible short space of time. How could a thief dare to climb into an open window in open daylight in a busy street; and if he did why had he taken only one roll, when there were ten of them lying right near.

Mr. Van Groten, such was the banker's name, had in the meantime sent to the police to make known the facts, and one of the force had come up to take a look at the place. He shook his head when they showed him the window and the desk. The latter stood at least six feet from the window, so that a person who might have jumped up to the window board, could not from there have got at the money, but was obliged to enter the office, while Mynheer Van Groten asserted that he had not left it for half a minute. Besides, the little room had no separate entrance or exit, but only through the main entrance could a person get into it. The affair remained shrouded in darkness and the roll of 50 florins, of course, gone. Mynheer Van Groten had become so afraid, that he shut the window every time he left his room, and as no further theft was committed, the loss was at last forgotten; at least nothing more was said about it. Two or three weeks might have gone by, and Mynheer Van Beeren was just sipping his afternoon coffee in his "study," when old Claus sent his name in, wishing to thank his old employers.

"Thank me!" said Mynherr Van Beeren; "for what? for my last present? He has thanked me for that long ago, and since then I have not seen him; but let the old man come in."

The door opened immediately after, and Claus, hat in hand, appeared upon the threshold, but looked very miserable.

"Hallo! Claus, what is the matter with you man? You have grown so pale and so lean, that I should hardly have known you. Have you been sick? I never heard a word about it."

"O, my savior," the poor man sighed; "I have been very sick; so sick that I did not think I should get up again; I dare not do anything yet; the doctor has given me strict orders not to work; he only allows me to walk out in the air to regain some strength."

"Poor Claus," Van Beeren said compassionately; "and why didn't you let me know of it?"

"O, my dear sir," the old man said, fervently, "you knew it anyhow, for you came to my rescue in my need in such a magnanimous and delicate way, I do not know how to thank you."

"My dear Claus," said Van Beeren, "I certainly would have been most happy to have assisted you, if I had heard a word of it, and perhaps it is not too late now; but I assure you, I knew nothing of it, and do not understand what you mean by saying I helped you in a magnanimous and delicate manner.

"O, my dear sir," said the old man, "why not allow me to thank you, for you can't deny it. Your own good dog brought me the money, you know."

"Oh, is that what you mean," Mynheer smiled, "but my dear friend, that was on your silver wedding, and nobody then thought you were going to be ill."

"Ah, no; I don't mean that," the old man said, shaking his head; "the second time, about three weeks ago, when the dog came to me by himself and brought me another such roll. He had been scratching at the door for some time before we heard him and could admit him."

"My dog!" the merchant asked in amazement; "my Oppas?"

"Why, certainly, he delivered the money at my bedside, and walked off wagging his tail."

"And how much did the roll contain?"

"Just as much as the first—50 florins?" was the answer.

"That is strange," said Mynheer, smazed, slapping his knee with his hand; "but Oppas shall come in."

"And you really know nothing of it?"

"Not a syllable."

"But where can the dog have got the money?"

"He stole it!" the merchant roared out; "stole it in opposition to all laws: no! I never saw the like. Send up the dog, Claus; he will probably be down stairs in the yard; we will give him an examination. Stay; did you feed him again that time?"

"Well, you may well imagine, that, Mynheer, the children didn't hardly know what to do for him, and he stayed with us about an hour until I sent him home again, because I feared you might went him."

"But I can't comprehend yet—"

"Well, never mind, Claus, I'll tell you that after awhile just send up the dog."

"Oppas came, exhibiting great joy; for he jumped up at Claus continually, and wagged his tail, as is to show his joy at the old man's recovery.

"I say, Oppas," his master said, "what have you been about, eh? What do I hear of you?" The great Newfoundland dog probably did not understand what his master said, but he did not like his tone nor his look; he had become shy; but wagged his tail in a more lively manner, seeming only a little oppressed.

"Well," said his master, "how is it? Where did you get the money that you brought old Claus; to get another extra dinner, eh?" The dog grew more and more shy, and now lay down on his belly and crawled up to his master, who said laughing: "Ah do you acknowledge your guilt at last? O, you good-for-nothing beast!" As soon as the dog saw his cheerful face, his fear was gone at once. Before Mynheer could have tdought of it, he jumped up to him and licked his whole face in such a manner that he could hardly keep him off. When he had quieted him a little, he told Claus the whole story of the theft at Van Groten's which none but the dog could have accomplished, and also quieted the old man about the theft. He said the dog had only done what he would have done himself, if he had known of the sickness of his old faithful servant. He should not trouble himself about the money, for he had a perfect right to keep it. Then, as soon as Claus was gone, he took the roll of fifty florins, put on his hat, and gave them to the dog to bring back the stolen money to his friend Van Groten.

"Now," thought Van Beeren, when upon reaching the house he found the window open, on account of the warm weather, "if I send Oppas in by the same way he got the money, he will know right off if he can jump that high."

Upon reaching the window-sill he therefore said: "Oppas, hop, jump up, quick!" With one jump he was there, and waited for orders wagging his tail.

Mynheer Van Beeren heared a loud cry of astonishment, but when the dog turned to him he beckoned to him to jump into the office, which he did, upon which he himself went into the office.

Van Groten was not a little astonished when he saw his friend's dog with a roll of money in his mouth. Van Beeren soon solved the mystery to him.

They laughed a great deal about the affair but Mynheer never left the window open after that when he left the office, until he had a little lattice affixed to it. He did not trust Oppas, for he thought he might again get hungry for an extra meal, and try to place himself in possession of it by similar means.

—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* has the following from a wife, which is a strictly legal document: "To all whom it may concern: I hereby give notice that the sale of spirituous liquors to Homer Hays is contrary to my wishes, and that I shall prosecute, according to law, any person who disregards this notice. Catherine Hays." By the law of Kansas a woman can prosecute any liquor-seller who sells to her lord and master.

—Two San Francisco policemen tried to arrest a Chinaman. They found it necessary to leave him a moment, and handcuffed him with his arms each side of a lamp-post. When they returned their prisoner was gone—he had climbed up the post and swung his arms over the top.

Scientific—Wonders of Modern Surgery.

The following is a brief summary of an article in a late Atlantic Monthly on the recent discoveries and improvements in surgery:

By the local application of a sufficient degree of cold, insensibility can be produced in any desired part, so that a man with a most exquisitely painful wound on the arm, or felon on the finger, can now look down, in his perfect senses, upon the knife as it enters his own body and performs the most difficult operation without giving him the least pain. A French surgeon has invented an instrument he calls the "ecraseur," or crusher to perform operations dangerous in surgery, on account of the loss of blood from the smaller vessels if performed with a knife. It is formed of a fine chain, gathered into a loop, which incloses the part to be removed, and by turning a screw the chain is tightened till the parts are separated. The blunt chain so turns up and twists the ends of the blood vessels that hemorrhage is prevented.

The eye is now examined by an instrument called the opthalmoscope, by which the depth of the globe of the eye can be readily and fully explored, and through its aid a great deal of what has been written and conjectured about diseases of the eye has been found to be wrong. The intricate passages of the ear, the nose, the whole of the windpipe and passages of the lungs are now carefully explored.

Perhaps one of the best results of modern science has been through what is called "conservative" surgery, the rule of which is to save all that possibly can be saved from the amputation knife. Many of our brave soldiers complained of the reckless haste with which in the late war some surgeons would cut off arms and legs on account of trifling wounds. The complaint was often just. But one of the most distinguished surgeons in the world has lately written: "At King's College it is rare to see an amputation; in nine cases out of ten excision (or the cutting out of the diseased portion of the limb) should be performed in its stead."

A boy at the West was caught under a fallen log, and his leg broken and twisted upon itself at right angles with his thigh, the bones protruding the flesh, and no doctor near. He lived, and after weeks of suffering was taken to a hospital. Modern conservative surgery, instead of amputating the limb as the old-fashioned surgery would have done, sawed off the protruding bones, turned the leg back again to its place, and put on an instrument to keep it of equal length with the other, and now the boy stands, runs, and jumps with two sound legs.

A Story of Spectacles—A New Swindle.

A new swindle has been exposed at Hempstead, Long Island. A pair of sharp rascals recently stole the name of a dealer in Hempstead, who had a great reputation for making good spectacles, and went about peddling the worst kind of window glass, in wire frames, driving a very pretty trade by their coolness and ingenuity. The following is an instance: A lady who considers herself to be one of the smartest women in Hempstead township, was visited by these venders, who came in a wagon and offered her a pair of spectacles. She wanted none. They put upon her nose the most splendid pebbles. Through them the world looked ten times brighter. The name of the maker was a sufficient guaranty, and $2.50 instead of $4 clinched the bargain. The lady bought, and the traders then attacked her husband. He at first refused, but a glimpse at things through the magic glass settled him, and he bought, also. Feeling that they had been generously deal with, the host and hostess fed the horse of the swindlers, and dinner being just on the table, hospitably invited them to dine. Dine they did, and, being filled departed Meanwhile the spectacles, nicely fitted in morocco cases, had been deposited on the mantle. The lady soon afterward feeling inclined to read, took the newspaper, and, seating herself coolly, adjusted her spectacles. She could not read a bit; she thought she had made a mistake, and tried those of "the old man." These did not answer a whit better. The old gentleman was called in, and could see no better with either pair than his wife. It was evident they had been swindled.

In high indignation the lady desired her husband to get up his wagon, and go after the rascals to reclaim the money. He met them at Milburn, swindling others, and demanded his money. He was politely informed that they "did not do business in that way," and was held in parley by one of the rogues while the other got up their team. This done, they both got in, laughing, and departed eastward to catch further victims. Nothing seems to have been done with the rascals. On the return of Mr. Smith the spectacles were changed from the morocco to a chagrin case, and the couple contented themselves with a sixpence worth of window glass in return for their five dollars. As for the dealer whose name was stolen, he advertises a reward of fifty dollars.

Fatal Shooting Affair Between Two Lawyers.

A St. Joe correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* of the 23d says:

Our city was thrown into the greatest agitation, this evening, at the announcement of the killing of Joseph I. Early, Esq., a well-known lawyer and prominent citizen, by Mr. T. A. Green, also a lawyer. The difficulty originated from a newspaper correspondence. On the 23d inst., an anonymous communication was published in the *Herald*, of this city, ridiculing Mr. Green, but not characterized by special bitterness. This morning a reply appeared in the same paper over the signature of Mr. Green, of the greatest bitterness. Very opprobrious epithets were applied to Mr. Early. Everybody, especially the members of the bar, expected a difficulty. About four o'clock this afternoon, Green and Early met near the corner of Fourth and Francis street, where an encounter occurred. Both gentlemen had pistols, but they were not used, except to strike with in the onset. But after their seperation, Mr. Green drew his, and fired, the ball taking effect near the heart of Mr. Early, causing almost instant death. Mr. Green was immediataly taken into custody by the Sheriff and is now in jail.

Mr. Early is from Baltimore having been only some four years in the West, the last eighteen months of which he has resided in this city. He leaves a wife.

Mr. Green is from Galena, Illinois, and has been in this city less than a year. He has a wife and four children.

VARIETIES.

—A dog recently followed a stage from North Troy to Newport, New Hampshire, and on the way he entered twelve yards and killed a sheep in each. He barely seized his victims, bit them through the throat and hurried on to keep up with the stage.

—Editors and reporters receive numerous invitations to "openings," generally to coax out a gratuitous "puff." A western editor says he is forced to decline an invitation to attend an opening of a new small pox hospital on personal grounds.

—Hon. George H. Pendleton and Mr. McLean of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with others are out on a grand hunt in Jasper county, Ill. At last accounts, they were having good luck, having killed fourteen deer, from sixty to eighty turkeys, and several waggon loads of rabbits.

—An address has been issued and a call signed by thirty of the most prominent citizens of Arkansas for a mass meeting of the Democratic party, to convene at Little Reck on the 8th of January next, to take into consideration the peace and welfare of the State.

—A Stratford, Connecticut, dame, who keeps pet hens, had one of them fly into her arms, recently and peck out one of her false front teeth for a kernel of corn. The mistaken bird was straightway executed, and the tooth rescued.

—One of the crew of the wrecked schooner Eugenie, who has arrived at Galveston, Texas, reports that in the gale of Nov. 6, and 7, in which the Eugenie was lost, more than twenty vessels of various nationalities shared the same fate between Minatitlan and Vera Cruz.

—A few days ago a newly-married couple took passage on a steamer at Mobile for Tuscaloosa. During the trip the wife fell overboard and was lost. Upon the arrival of the boat at Tuscaloosa the friends of the couple rushed aboard to congratulate them, little dreaming of the melancholy catastrophe that had occurred. The scene which followed is indiscribable.

—When the physicians informed the King and Queen of Belgium that the life of their eldest son, who, it had been believed up to that time, would not recover from his terrible disease, would be spared, the King, bursting into tears, knelt down and thanked God aloud for his mercy; and the Queen, an impulsive and exceedingly kind hearted woman was so overjoyed that she clasped old Dr. Lemaitre in her arms, and kissed the blushing old gentleman half a dozen times.

—A lady of distinction gave a fancy ball not long since; and in order to be distinguished placed a servant at the door to announce the costumes as they entered. A couple of ladies appeared in full ball room dress. "What costumes shall I announce?" asked the servant. "We are not in costume," they replied. "Two ladies without costume," shouted the servant, to the horror of every body.

—There is a brisk rivalry in Westerley, R. I., between the missionary of the Christian Association and and an advertiser of patent medicines. The former painted in large letters on a fence. "What shall I do to be saved?" and the latter put under it, "Use ——'s German Bitters!" But the missionary retaliated by printing in another place, under, "Use——'s German Bitters," the text, "prepare to meet thy God!"

—"Aunty," said a sentimental niece to a bereaved widow, "now you're prosperous and 'well to do,' let us get some pretty tombstones for good Uncle Daniel; you know he has none at his grave." Aunt Keziah lifted up her hands and emphasized this touching expression: "Jane, if they want anything of Daniel at the Judgment they can find him without a guide board; I tell you he'll be there in time."

—Gen. G. T. Beauregard has sent in his resignation as a member of the New Orleans board of engineers, recently appointed by the council, for the purpose of effecting some method for the more effectual drainage of the city and protecting it from overflow. The General states that other engagements prevent his serving, and intimates his belief that a board of three would probably have been more apt to have succeeded in the work proposed.

—A deluded citizen of Portland, Maine, became impressed with an idea that the world is soon to be visited by a second deluge, has applied his whole property ($6,000) to the building of an ark of refuge. The boat will be fifty feet long, fifteen feet wide, flat bottomed, square-sterned, round bows, with a house a little aft of amidships. He is a sole planner and builder, and intends, when it is completed, to furnish it with necessary provisions, and calmly await the rising of the waters.

—Minton Hairston, a colored woman, sometime since convicted as an accessory to the murder of her husband, in Stokes county, N. C., and sentenced to be hanged, has been respited and the day of her execution postponed to Friday, July 16, 1869. It is a singular feature in the law of North Carolina that this prisoner has been respited that she may appear as a witness on a trial for murder of one of her accomplices in the crime of murdering her husband. Another accomplice has been executed for the crime.

—A break occurred in New York on Saturday night in the main gas pipe on Broadway, in front of the Olympic Theatre. The escaping gas forced its way through the masonry under the theatre, and was first discovered in the ticket office. A man was thereupon sent below with a light. When he entered the vault the gas ignited, burning him severely. The gas continued to burn during the performance of the play, without the audience being aware of the circumstance. Every precaution was taken to guard against the occurrence of a panic.

—The revenue derived by the kingdom of Italy from the government lotteries amounts to $12,000,000 per annum, or nearly as much as the proceeds of the monopoly of the sale and manufacture of tobacco. In the province of Naples, with a population of 867,083 souls, the sales of lottery tickets bring in from $5,000,000 to $5,300,000. In the northern provinces the mania for this kind of gambling is not so prevalent, the province of Turin, with a population of 947,992, expending only $1,200,000 per annum for lottery tickets.

VARIETIES.

—Patti receives $600 every night she sings in opera at Paris.

—When the trumpeter was desired to play louder, he replied, "You say louder, louder, but var is de vind?"

—It is said that castor oil makes shoe leather soft and pliable and quite impervious to water.

—Mr. John Knapp, one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Republican*, has lost $35,000 by the burning of his elegant mansion.

—Mr. Wm. Kincade, a well known acrobat, leaper and general circus performer, died at his residence in Baltimore on Sunday.

—Some of the colored brethren in Washington are opposed to the movement for female suffrage, and say "dey don't see the 'priety of tearing the angel element away from home to dabble in de dirty water."

—A method of sewing boots and shoes with copper wire, instead of the common thread, has been patented, the advantage being that, at a very small increase in expense, the strength and durability of the work are much improved.

—M'lle Tostee, in descending a flight of stairs at her residence, New York, on Tuesday, caught her foot in her skirt and was precipitated to the bottom, sustaining severe injuries, which it is feared, will for some time incapacitate her from asuming her usual place on the stage.

—A poor laborer in Manchester, England, had such an infatuation for attending prize fights that frequently he would walk fifty miles to witness one, when he could not afford to ride. His last journey was fatal. He had no money to pay a ferryman on the River Mersey, and attempted to swim across. He was drowned in the effort.

—December 23d a party of armed negroes killed two white men on the Ogechee River, Georgia. This is but one of many outrages by the enfranchised barbarians. The planters of that section assert (with apparent truth) that unless they are protected from these black marauders they will be compelled to abandon their homes.

—Eighty convicts in the New Jersey State prison refused to work on Tuesday afternoon, on account of the alleged tyrannical conduct of a temporary superintendent. They were so persistent in their demands that it was found necessary to relieve the obnoxious superindent whereupon they went to work with lusty cheers.

—Thomas C. Moore, a bachelor, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, New York, but recently of New Jersey, where he died about a month ago, left a will bequeathing $22.000 to be distributed among the destitute widows and orphans of confederate soldiers, living in the eastern part of South Carolina.

—A couple were married in Charlotte Co. Virginia, the other day, the parson standing on one side of a creek and the loving couple on the other. A freshet had washed away the bridges, and the young folks were bound to get married. One of the attendants swam the creek to place the license in the preacher's hands.

—A noted Chinese bandit and blackmailer, Linsian-man, has been captured in Shanghai. He will be punished by being put into a box of such shape that he can neither lie down, sit nor stand; his head and hands will protrude, and he will be left exposed to sun, wind and rain, until he dies of exhaustion or starvation.

—A few days ago, as a farmer was driving across the railroad track, in Auburn, New York, his horse stopped and refused to budge an inch. A train was rapidly approaching, and considerable excitement ensued. The train was stopped within a few feet of the obstinate brute, however, and after a great deal of coaxing and whipping the track was cleared.

—It is estimated that the Masonic Order, at present, contains about 1,250,000 members. Of this number 150,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 600,000 on the continent of Europe, 300,000 in the United States, and 50,000 in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year, and the Masonic body is said to be everywhere increasing.

—A Rhode Island horse fancier, who thought he knew a thing or two, recently swapped a white horse for a cream colored one, paying something "to boot." More lately he traded off his cream-colored for a beautiful, glossy coal-black horse, paying "boot" again. Very soon, however, the coal-black grew rusty, and, in spite of all his efforts, has turned into the identical white horse which he first traded off.

—A man in Morgan county, Ohio, who has been married thirty-two years, and has children varying in age from thirty-one to fifteen, recently eloped with a female neighbor. Before starting, the old scamp induced his wife to assent to the sale of their real estate. About $10,000 was thus obtained, which the unsuspecting wife, at her husband's request, sewed up in a pair of his drawers, "for safety." After borrowing all his wife's pin money, amounting to forty-four dollars, he fled with his paramour to parts unknown.

[From the New York Tribune, 22d.]

The Gaines Case—A Judge to be Impeached.

After near half a century's struggle with lawyers and courts, Mrs. General Gaines finds herself compelled to appeal to Congress for the impeachment of a judge, whom she charges with attempts to extort money from her as the price of justice. New Orleans officers of all sorts are in bad odor just now, and this particular one has been the subject of ugly tales before; but for the credit of the United States Courts we trust there may be some error in the report. We are used to unjust State judges; but we have still hoped that justice might find a sanctuary in the courts of the national Government. If these charges be really preferred by responsible parties, on creditable evidence, we pray Congress to lose no time in investigating the case, and—if it be proved that a high trust has been thus shamefully desecrated—in visiting the severest and swiftest penalty upon the culprit.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1868.

STATE LINES.

General SHERMAN exultingly announc-

at the drunken spree the other day, in Chicago, that he was not likely to be troubled much longer with the heresy of State sovereignty. J. L. MOTLEY, the historian, as he is termed, boasted at the New England jollification in New York, a few nights ago, that he was a chip of Plymouth Rock, and says;

"But what most moves my pride in New England is that she has been so ready to oppose the principle of State sovereignty in this great, powerful and glorious republic, of wich the only sovereign that we recognize is the United American people."

We are sensibly reminded by the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. SHERMAN, brother of the General, to provide railroad facilities to Washington, that the country must soon face this question in all its bearings. J. K. MOORHEAD is one of the co-operators to build a continuous railroad line from Washington to a point on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, west of Harrisburg. Other sections of the bill provide for the organization of companies to make roads in many directions, but they are all linked together in one monster monopoly. The bill authorizes and *requires* the cities of Washington and Georgetown to subscribe $2,500,000 to the capital stock of these companies.

The fifteenth section of the bill provides as follows:

That the said line of railroads, with ferries, crossings, bridges and roadways hereby authorized to be constructed, and the parts of existing railroads which may become part of the within named railroads, shall be deemed and considered a public highway and post road, and no tax or transit duty shall be imposed by virtue of any State authority, upon the traffic of said companies, their freight or passengers.

When it is admitted Congress has the right to take from States the right to create and control corporations, to enter their borders and traverse their extent without permission, to relieve from taxation for State or municipal purposes such corporations, a centralized government has already been instituted. The tax now paid to this State by Railroads on their capital stock, net earnings and gross receipts is enormous. It is proposed to concentrate this at Washington, and Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD is going to help to do it. A long residence in the Federal capital seems to weaken State pride and encourage the idea that Senators do not represent States nor members of the House, Districts. The Harrisburg *Patriot* commenting upon the subject says:

This bill proposes to give the monopoly, which it calls into birth, the privilege of overrunning the State, without contributing to its revenues, as the railroad companies are now compelled to do. The same authority which can do this, can also declare all other roads in the State post roads, and by act of Congress take away its power of taxing their tonnage and income. If this iniquitous measure shall be made into a law, the power of Pennsylvania to control the railroads within its limits is at an end. All others will be entitled to the same immunities with this proposed creation of Congress. Consolidated corporations will then be able to oppress the people at will, and there can be no relief at the hands of the Legislature. This very fifteenth section would exempt the Pennsylvania Central railroad the moment the junction is made, from any taxation on its income or tonnage, to the extent of the connection, at least, Congress thus invades the State, and snatches from it the power of regulating a corporation to which she gave existence.

It is time that the people should be warned against these dangerous measures of the radicals to destroy the power of the States and concentrate all authority in Congress at Washington. In all these aggressions none but the most careless and indifferent can help discerning their fixed purpose to break down all State rights, and create a centralized government.

VICTIMS OF FANATICISM.

In prosecuting their experiments, fanatics are devoid of humanity, heedless of moral duties, reckless of constitutions and laws, and trample under their feet individual rights, social proprieties and all the restraints thrown over communities for protection against indecency and disorder. Our Jacobin philosophers have taken the municipality of Washington, or the District, as the seat of their experiments, and the complaints of oppressions and disgusting offensiveness growing out of them, are no more heeded by the experimenters, than are the cries of little animals subjected by natural philosophers, to experiments under the air pump. One of the inhabitants of that seat of trials and tribulations, utters his cries from beneath the imposed load, in this plaintive strain.

It was impudently suggested by a Northern editor the other day, when speaking of "women suffrage," that "at all events the experiment should be first tried upon the people of the District before being ventured upon by the enlightened citizens of the rest of the loyal United States!" This suggestion gives rise to remarkable reminiscences. It was here that the "experiments" of negro freedom, negro suffrage, negro officials and negro equality in schools, and in churches, and in street cars—were tried, *but not imitated at the North!* It was here that the "*poor whites*" were compelled to put up with the attendance of *negro physicians*, or be bereft of the benefits of the public dispensary. It was here that the "experiment" of *woman hanging* for no offence under the sun, *but for mere political effect*, was successfully tried. Finally, it is here that the "experiment" is threatened, and doubtlessly will be carried out with success, of taxing all the property owners here to the amount of millions of dollars for the exclusive benefit of favorite "corporators!"

The only suggestion that can be made to these unhappy victims of fanatical philosophers, the residents of the District, is to get out of that.

Six Hundred Soldiers' Orphans Refused Admission into the Schools Provided for them by the State!

This is a state of facts that the people of the State will be shocked to hear, and it will be well for the Pennsylvania Legislature to understand that if they fail to wipe out this disgrace to our people, not one of them will ever again be suffered to disgrace the position he holds. We don't mean any party in particular. We mean all in general. The people of Pennsylvania will never tamely submit to this neglect of the most sacred charge ever committed to them,—the education of the Soldiers' Orphans. In former times, Governors of States, and Treasurers of States, in cases of emergency have appropriated the State funds to purposes which were known to be acceptable to the Legislature, trusting to subsequent legislation to legalize the appropriation. Did George F. McFarland, 'Superintendent of Soldiers Orphans,' represent the case to Governor Geary and the State Treasurer, asking for help? If he did'nt then he is not 'the right man in the right place.' If he did this and got no assistance, provided there was money in the Treasury, then these men are not the right men for their positions, There is a screw loose somewhere. We don't believe that it is with Governor Geary, but we know it to be somewhere. Where is it?

Six Hundred Soldiers' Orphans waiting for the Pennsylvania Legislature to meet, and give them what their fathers promised when they left their little ones at home, and went, but never came again! We do not doubt that if George F. McFarland had made known this great wrong to the people of Pennsylvania, and asked a loan, or even a gift, the funds would have been forthcoming. We don't know who is responsible, but we are convinced that a great outrage has been perpetrated, and we hope that the press will make it known to our Legislators about to assemble, that the remedy be applied as soon as they meet.

The above is from the Forest county *Bee* and is unjust to Colonel GEORGE F. MCFARLAND, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans. We have personal knowledge of his unremitting labors and great anxiety in pressing upon the Legislature the necessity for such appropriations as would embrace all the Soldiers, Orphans of the State. The Governor and State Treasurer are powerless to provide money, and all complaints in that direction are ridiculous. Mr. MCFARLAND comprehended fully the whole case as will be seen by his report. He knew how many children could not be provided for and had to face the cooling patriotism of selfish calculators, some of whom thought these orphans might take their chance in the common schools. The appropriation fell short one hundred thousand dollars of what was asked, and it is impossible for Mr. MCFARLAND to take care of any more children than he does at present. Newspapers would do well to inform themselves of the facts before they undertake to criticise, and place the blame where it properly belongs.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RADICALS.

The following appears to wear the aspect, at least, of probability. If true, all is not lovely among the Radicals. We find it in a Washington letter to the Baltimore *Gazette*:

Facts have come to light here which threaten to distract still more the Radical elements, and bring upon the President elect Radical denunciations even before he has assumed the responsibilities of the Executive office. A great hue and cry in and out of Congress followed the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the negro members, and Congressional interference was invoked by those who have determined not to be satisfied with any reconstruction which gives the white population of the South a chance to recover their lost prosperity and happiness. This action of the Legislature of Georgia has been seized upon as a pretext to remand that State into a condition of military despotism. Reconstruction is to be reconstructed according to the new programme, but before this is accomplished General Grant's opposition will have to be met and overcome.

There is good authority for stating that the President elect is not only opposed to the whole proposition, but that he fully anticipated precisely what occurred in the Georgia Legislature, and that that occurrence had the sanction of the military. This may scarcely seem credible to the shriekers for negro supremacy in the South, nevertheless, the fact is vouched for by gentlemen high in authority, and who are in positions to know. They say that General Grant not only anticipated all that has occurred in the South, but that he never would favor or sanction any further Congressional meddling with the reconstructed States. This presents a plain broad issue with the Radicals upon the very threshold of the new Administration and one, too, of the greatest magnitude. The unexpected position assumed by General Grant on this question of "reconstructing" "Reconstruction" furnishes the topic of conversation in high official circles to-night, and the Georgia delegates in Congress are encouraged to hope that their State will yet be saved from the threatened calamity of being again placed under military rule.

The Origin of Legal Tender.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial comments this morning, upon the Hon. E. J. Spaulding to Mr. Secretary McCulloch upon "Legal Tenders in Time of Peace," you do injustice to Mr. Spaulding, as well as to the memory of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in according the authorship of that measure to Mr. Spaulding, for it was Mr. Stevens who prepared and drafted the bill, and handed it to Mr. Spaulding with the request that he would introduce and support it. These facts were known to nearly every member of the Committee of Ways and Means at the time, and they passed into history in relation to one of those wise measures originated by Mr. Stevens, and which were carried through Congress against the most active efforts of Mr. Chief Justice Chase, (when Secretary of the Treasury,) who, while the bill was pending in the House, addressed a long communication to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means arguing the unconstitutionality of the measure, although the war then existed.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c.,

* * *

New York, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE FIGHT BEGAN.

The *World's* correspondent, at Washington, says:

The sudden and widening breach between General Grant and the Fortieth Congress is the topic of the capitol to-night. No new announciations have been made by the President elect. He has not referred to the subject, and only casual callers have dropped into his headquarters. His position, stated in these despatches last night, to the effect that he demands the repeal of the Civil Tenure law, and the continuance of the law providing for Congress to meet in March, has been confirmed to-day by the flutter it has caused in Radical circles. A few Senators, Nye, Morgan, Sumner, and Stewart are here, and had an informal meeting today in reference to the new situation. These Senators were, without exception, in favor of the continuance of the Civil Tenure bill, no matter what may be the result. They declared that Congress was prepared to yield nothing to dictation, and that General Grant's extraordinary and peremptory demand ought at least to have been postponed until the occasion of his message, and then be respectfully couched in the form of a proclamation. They deny that Congress intends to construe the Civil Tenure bill against any desire General Grant may have to execute summary removal upon notorious officials; but they decline to abrogate the law altogether because, as Mr. Sumner declares, the security of the future requires it.

The Senators charge that any rupture between Grant and Congress will be referable to the former, whose gauntlet has been thrown down in advance, but that the crucial test to which the civil tenure bill was put in the impeachment proceedings proved that it must stand. Telegrams have been received to-day from Butler and Wilson on the sudden situation. Butler is said simply to have said, stand firm. Wilson enjoined no haste, and patience; and Senator Sherman, who is now here, gravely keeps his own counsel. Senator Norton, who is here, professes to be busied with his financial studies, and declines to discuss the civil tenure issue, believing, however, that when Trumbull and Fessenden return, all will be made right. On the contrary, Senator Henderson was to-day free in his opinion that the law had worked badly, and that General Grant's demand for its repeal in advance was timely and right. It is conceded that the bill will not be repealed, and that General Grant has only succeeded in precipitating a hostility which was not expected to show itself so soon. The other demand of Grant for a session of the Forty-first Congress will be acceded to. Indeed, Wade, Fessenden and Sherman, and also Trumbull and Wilson, were pronounced in favor of it before this date, and Mr. Conkling's bill to repeal the act of Continuous Session has dropped out of sight.

WASHINGTON PURITY.

A letter from the seat of government says—"The matter of purchasing adjacent territory which former owners have found to be a dead expense, together with railroad enterprises in prospective, has excited intense interest lately so much so, that men who formerly aspired to *Cabinet posts* with bright prospects of success, have all at once backed out, and brought forward their understrappers, esteeming a post *behind* the throne preferable to one *before* it. More than two hundred years ago, the great dramatist put into the mouth of a seeker of government favor these words, (introducing another to a supposed member of a Kitchen Cabinet:)

"He seems to be a man of authority; close with him, give him gold, and though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is oft led by the nose with *gold*. Show the inside of your purse to the outside of his hand, *and no more ado!*"

While these things are going on, and worse coming, "the bloated bondholders," who, it is becoming a very common belief have made themselves a parcel of "bloated" fools, in spending money to elect GRANT, are amused with the chaff of an early resumption of gold and silver payments, interest and principle, of all governmental indebtedness! But "Confidence" is the word, and let it remain so.

THE Democratic County Executive Committee of Correspondence has called a Convention to select delegates to the next State Convention, for Tuesday, January the 26th. We shall thus be enabled to indicate the choice of Allegheny county for Governor, not that it required that expression as a decision of our own people; but places it in an official form before the State. The Convention will be unanimous in its preference for our distinguished citizen, GEORGE W. CASS, for the Gubernatorial chair, and, from present appearances, he will be as unanimously chosen in the State Convention. There is not only no man to find fault with this choice, but invitations to become a candidate are pressing from every direction.

To a modest man, as General CASS is, the earnest solicitations to permit his name to be used, is calculated rather to embarrass than clear his path. It becomes, therefore, a matter of pride in the Democracy of this county, to answer for him, and state, at the first convenient moment, its wishes, and assume for him the responsibility of being a candidate. With General CASS, as Governor, the people of this State need not feel ashamed. He is every inch a man, and permanently fitted for any position to which the people may choose to call him.

DONN PIATT writes his disgust of the Congressional eulogies pronounced upon Thaddeus Stevens. They were "sickening," and would have caused old Thad. to grin had he been present. Says Donn: "Take these eulogies and make up from them, if you can, the real life of Thad Stevens as he hobbled into the House from a night of cards, and hour after hour frightened and coaxed, and bullied and controlled the members, and controlled them along the path of humanity. His acts were grand, but his ordinary life was not grand, nor even good."

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Amnesty Proclamation of President JOHNSON was, with singular appropriateness, spread before the country on Christmas day—on the anniversary of the advent of that gracious offering, given as a means of amnesty within the reach of all the generations of man under just condemnation for disobedience to divine laws. The words of the proclamation granting, unconditionally and without reservation, full pardon to all persons who were implicated, either directly or indirectly, in the late civil war, together with restoration of all the rights, privileges and immunities to which they may be entitled under the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are words of clemency and mercy which must have sent a thrill of grateful approbation to the hearts of all the good and the humane throughout the land. And to the thousands relieved of disabilities and of fears of the rigorous enforcement of unmerciful laws, the emotions produced by this sudden deliverance must be kindred to those experienced by Christian believers when they hear, with devout awe, the choristers repeat the inspiring words of the angels of the annunciation, "Glory to God in the highest; Peace on earth; Good will toward men."

Assuredly, after more than three years of submission, this act of grace cannot but be the expression of hearty forgiveness on the part of the successful two thirds of this Republic, of the discomfitted one third. No other feeling or any other expression, could be consistently entertained or given, by frail creatures themselves under the ban for transgressions of divine laws, and who are taught that without forgiveness they must perish, and that they can hope to be forgiven only as they themselves forgive. Such, undoubtedly, is the general kindly sentiment among our people. And why should it not be? North and South, we are all of the same origin;—together were the battles of the revolution fought, and the independence and sovereignty of all the States, won and acknowledged. A common ancestry established the government and gave the country that organic law, so perfect, so ample, that security and thrift resulted from its observance, and disorder and sorrow and distress from disobedience of its provisions.

A return to the happy days of the past must be the universal desire, and these can never be reached whilst sectional enmity rankles in the breasts of the people. We would again be fellow citizens of a common country, with none but fraternal regards towards each other, and without sectional objects incompatible with the general good. Let such be our condition once more, peace will return, the marvellous creations of industry will be renewed, internal and external commerce will revive, and the tide of prosperity will overflow the land with increase and contentment.

The Constitution says: "The President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." The effect of this Proclamation of pardon and amnesty must be, to place the citizens of the United States upon a common platform, where they ought to be, with no rights with-held, no liberties withdrawn. There can now be no trials or prosecutions for treason, or rebellion. All the offences of the late civil war are blotted out, by the exercise of a beneficent power granted by the good old Constitution; so that from this time forth, forgiveness is perfect, and the pleasant duty of forgetting is all that remains to complete perfect reconciliation.

This picture may be somewhat marred, for malice always has its votaries. A scandalous fraud is attempted to be foisted upon the country in the so-called Fourteenth Amendment, and under section third of this shameful fiction, these votaries will probably strive to gratify their evil propensities, and to rake open the nearly extinguished embers of sectional animosity. This is the section, conceived in hatred and brought forth in revenge:

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

No legislature of any State was elected in reference to the Fourteenth amendment. The people have never assented to it—the legislatures voting for it, voted without popular authority. Those of the South were mock legislatures, composed of negroes and the representatives of negroes. With all these, but a bare three-fourths have given their assent. Three States, New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon have since withdrawn their assent; and as fiendish war passions die out, all the other assenting States, outside of New England, will undoubtedly do the same.

In foisting such an amendment upon the country there is no fairness; but in doing it all the forms of our Government are mocked and trodden under foot. No sane man can say that it was presented to the requisite number of States and adopted by them in the spirit and terms of the provision for amending the Constitution. It is a sham in all its sections and provisions, and would blot and destroy the beautiful symmetry of the glorious instrument inherited from WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and MORRIS. It would be a fungous fastened upon it, poisoning and desecrating the sacred principles consecrated in their great work.

There is not the faintest excuse for such a miserable attempt to improve a system competent for the security of a free government, and which triumphantly maintained self-government, until its provisions were wantonly violated. None of the evils brought upon the country since 1860, can be charged upon a defective organic law. So far from this, these can all be traced to violations of that law, and thus they prove its perfection rather than militate against it. Vain and mischievous must necessarily be all attempts to amend our scheme of government, before we learn to obey what it already contains, and to faithfully carry out its requirements in every department where it lodges power.

THE REPEAL of the Office Tenure act, is likely to stick, owing to the great uncertainty which surrounds the future of General GRANT. The *World* says:

It is probable that many Republicans will oppose the repeal on pretended grounds of principle, thus shielding themselves from General Grant's censure while maintaining the restraints upon his authority. This can be done with some plausibility, as many of them pretended to act on principle in its passages. But the real motive will be distrust of General Grant. They know that he was not an original Republican; that he was never a Republican by conviction or preference, otherwise than as he might have believed it better to accept the reconstruction measures than to keep open the quarrel. They know also that he has a scarcely disguised contempt for the whole of the unclean herd of busybodies and office seekers who make politics their trade and seek to live on the public plunder. He does not consort with such men when he can well help it; he despises their intrigues and their rigmarole speech-making; and their fear is so great that he will give a preference to army officers, that Senator Edmunds, a day or two since, introduced a bill forbidding the appointment of military officers to the civil service. This bill, and the formidable opposition in the Senate to the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department, so strongly recommended by General Grant, betoken their distrust of him; a distrust which is justified by the facts that he was never at heart a Republican, and that his phlegmatic, unexcitable temperament unfits him from ever becoming a blazing Radical. The genius of the Republican party is a fanatical agitator, and there is hardly a man in the country less cut out for a fanatic or an agitator than General Grant. It will be little short of a miracle if this man and the Republican party get on well together.

GRANT ON TENURE.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

There is no longer any doubt that General Grant is in favor of the repeal of the Tenure of office Act. He yesterday stated to some Congressmen who called on him, that, while he should not pretend to say at this time what he thought best to do or not to do, he still believed it would be judicious to repeal the act.

Murdered by a Negro.

A negro man was brought to jail here on Wednesday last for murdering two negro women, near Duncanville, in this county, a week before his arrest. One of the women was his wife, who he murdered for her unfaithfulness in leaving him for another man, and the other woman was wife to the man charged with giving asylum to the murderer's wife. He confessed the crime on his arrest, and related the horrible details of the double murder. He said he had for some time intended to kill his wife, and sought to shoot her; but finding her on this occasion with the woman who had aided and encouraged her to leave his house, he changed his mind and struck her with the gun. The blow felled her insensible to the earth, and the other woman now fled to give information, but he ran after her and felled her also with the gun, and repeated the blows until he was satisfied she was dead. The infuriated demon now returned to his still insensible wife, and with his pocket knife cut her throat and went his way. The Superior Court being in session he will probably be tried during the present week.—*Thompsonville (Ga.) Enterprise, 16th.*

The United States Supreme Court.

Senator Wilson, Radical, understands how to retire a Democratic judge of the United States Supreme Court, and therefore by bill proposes to get rid of one of the present judges who has attained to the age of 70, on full pay. Justices Nelson and Grier would probably retire, and as the law stands no vacancies would exist, the number of justices being limited to six. Justice Grier is 74 years, and Justice Nelson is past 76. These are certainly two of the chief men upon the bench, but they happen to be conservative, and the proposition is deemed a very nice one to get rid of them Should this fail, there is a pending bill to increase the number of judges, so as to overawe all conservative tendencies. Even this is better than the plan resorted to when Mr. Lincoln was first elected, viz: the abolition of the courts, in order to get rid of Judges who held office under the life tenure. —*N. Y. Express.*

[For the Post.]

In Bad Taste.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent, "Pascal," in criticising the action of some of our reverend politicians, drags in, I hope unintentionally, the name of Rev. Pressley as one of them. Now, this is a mistake. Over a year ago, I think, with a spirit of commendable decency, Dr. P. gave up both pulpit politics and stump speaking. Besides, he is now absent from the city enjoying a honeymoon. Therefore, his name should not be used in connection with the Clarkes, Nobles, *et al.* I admit, when engaged in the business Brother P. had few superiors; indeed, I can't think of one at this present writing. None of this season's spouters could favorably compare with him—and with all this, if you choose, the Dr. may have been a bad man, yet, is that any reason for your correspondent to classify him as he does? I think not. KIND MAN.

A Nice Little Lobby Job in Washington—Only $12,000,000 for a Canal Around Niagara Falls.

[From the Rochester (N. Y. Chronicle.]

A bill providing for an appropriation of $12,000,000 to construct a canal around the Falls of Niagara has been made the special order for January 12 in the House of Representatives at Washington. This is one of the jobs that is to be pressed upon the attention of Congress during the present session. Only $12,000 000! Of course the people can easily stand that. It is true that they can never receive any benefit from the expenditure; but just think how much good that $12,000,000 will do the men who are running the machine! After taking that point into consideration, who can object? Who cares for taxes, or for the maintenance of the public credit, or for anything else, indeed, in comparison with this noble opportunity to fill the pockets of the Washington lobby? Hurrah, then, for the Niagara Falls Canal! There's plenty of money available; the people are working and earning it all the time, and they will be delighted, no donbt to contribute the paltry sum of $12,000,000 for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the enterprising gentlemen who hang about the committee rooms of the Capitol and the bar rooms of the Washington hotels, buttonholing Senators and Representatives to secure support for this or that little bill, designed to effect the most astounding and beneficial results—for themselves. Fifty or more nice things like this canal job will be urged with might and main between now and the 4th of March next. If the Niagara Canal Bill goes through, what possible objection can there be to the rest? They are all of a piece—the sole object being to extract money from the Treasury.

Failure of a Louisville Banking House.

A bare dissylable startled the business circles of Louisville yesterday as they have not been startled for quite an age. That ominous word was, simply and purely, "C-L-O-S-E-D!" traced in rather modest characters and tacked upon the front door of Charles T. Tucker & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Main streets. It stood in full view of the great multitude that constantly surges around that corner, and at a very early hour in the morning the failure of Tucker & Co. was the universal topic. We have seen nothing equal to the agitation thus produced since the river disaster. Crowds of men might have been observed in all parts of the business center earnestly canvassing the whys and wherefores of the shock, which had startled them as if our section of the planet had been knocked into a cocked hat. All this "flustration" was entirely natural, for the banking house of Tucker & Co., had the public confidence to a degree unsurpassed, and the head of the firm, Mr. Chas. T. Tucker, was regarded as one of the fairest and most trustworthy bankers in the country. * * * * * *

The populace were as much if not more perplexed in regard to the cause of the failure than they were about the little word "closed" itself. From the time that the news leaked out until late in the afternoon the institution was besieged by anxious inquirers. But the doors were barred, Mr. Tucker and the other attaches of the house were not accessible, and of course nobody got the desired information. Hence the many and absurd stories put afloat. These are partially at least set at rest by the card from Mr. Tucker. He therein says: "In consequence of the rapid absorption of the cash means of my firm by heavy losses and involvments by others, during the past three years, and the great shrinkage in value of remaining assets, I find it impossible to continue a remunerative business without risking the means of others largely. After more than twenty years of prosperous business and uninterrupted credit, I yield with reluctance to this depressing state of the case, and suspend all payments for the present."—*Louisville Courier-Journal, 23d.*

Another Negro Outrage on a White Lady.

Night before last a young and very amiable unmarried lady, had been out on a visit to a sick friend, and was returning alone to her home from Capitol Hill, when, near the Baltimore depot, she was suddenly clutched at the throat by a big, savage negro, who immediately drew a pistol and threatened to shoot her dead on the spot if she spoke a loud word. Still grasping the lady's throat, he dragged her nearly a hundred yards in an opposite direction, and two or three times made violent and hellish attempts to accomplish his awful purpose. Just as her strength was exhausted, the negro saw two men approaching, when he left her and fled at the top of his speed. The lady was choked till she was black in the face, and the flesh about her neck and shoulders were terribly lacerated by the negro's claws. Her clothes were nearly torn off of her. The lady was in a fainting condition when the gentlemen reached her, and they kindly assisted her, more dead than alive, to her home. Medical assistance was called in, and she is still under the charge of her physician. Delicacy forbids the mention of the lady's name, but the facts recited are true. No clue has been obtained of the black wretch's abode who perpetrated this diabolical deed. Miss —— would not even know him herself should she see him again, she being so frightened at the time, and choked so hard that she could not see. This should be a warning to ladies not to be out alone after dark, especially on unfrequented thoroughfares.—*Wash. Union, 24th.*

EULOGIES on Thaddeus Stevens have consumed two days. Most of the eulogies were fulsome. A stranger would have supposed in listening to them that Thad. Stevens was a saint. All who knew him, laughed at such representations of the old man. In many respects he was grand. People called him "the old Roman." In his devotion to freedom—to the slave and, indeed, to poor men of all colors—he was magnificent. In morals he was weak. His relations with women were not decent; in his pecuniary transactions he was loose and reckless; and in middle life he could not keep away from the gaming table. Now to say only sweet things of such a man is ridiculous. If alive he would sneer at it as he used to do at the eulogies delivered on such occasions in Congress. His colleague; Schofield, remarked in private conversation, yesterday, on the floor of the House that "Old Thad." had been heard from through a spiritual medium—that he was told that eulogies were about to passed upon him, and he made the characteristic reply: "I don't care a ——, as I haven't got to hear them!"—[Washington Correspondent Detroit *Tribune.*

The President and General Grant.

There is now no doubt that amicable relations between the President and General Grant will soon be re-established. The Christmas amnesty proclamation received the entire approbation of the President elect before Mr. Johnson's signature was put to it, and as it is well known that the General has been consulted on various important State matters it is fair to presume that nothing remains to confirm the *entente cordiale* between the outgoing and the incoming Executives but the formal shaking of hands. General Grant is determined to have peace.—*Herald of Saturday.*

[From the National Intelligencer.]

We reprint at the request of a number readers, the following magnificent poem, published in the *Intelligencer* on the 18th of February, 1867. This poem originally appeared in the Dublin University Magazine about a dozen years ago. Its author, we believe, is unknown.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

["And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethpeor, but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."—*Deut xxxiv.*, 6.]

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave.
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave.
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angels of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trampling
Or saw the train go forth,
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun—

Noiselessly as the spring time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves—
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain crown,
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Bethpeor's height,
Out of his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight.
Perchance the lion stalking
Still shuns that hollowed spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car.
They show the banners taken
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place,
With costly marble drest;
In the great minister transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the choir sings and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hillside for his pall;
To lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall;
And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave;
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave.

In that deep grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again—most wondrous thought—
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around,
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the incarnate Son of God.

O lonely tomb in Moab's land,
O dark Bethpeor's hill.
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace—
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

THE DUTCHMAN'S HEN.

"If she will, she will—you may depend on't:
And if she won't, she won't—and there's an end on't."

Once with an honest Dutchman walking,
About his troubles he was talking—
The most of which seemed to arise
From friend's and wife's perversities.
When he took breath, his pipe to fill,
I ventured to suggest, that will
Was oft the cause of human ill,
That life was full of self-denials,
And every man had his own trials.
"'Tis not the will," he quick replied,
"But it's the won't by which I'm tried.
When people will, I'm always glad;
'Tis only when they won't I'm mad!
Contrary folks, like mine old hen,
Who laid a dozen eggs, and then,
Instead of sitting down to hatch,
Runs off into mine garden patch!
I goes and catches her and brings her,
And back on to her nest I flings her
And then I snaps her on the head
And tell her: "Sit there, you old jade!"
But sit she won't, for all I say
She's up again and runs away.
Then I was mad, as mad as fire,
But once again I thought I'd try her,
So after her I soon makes chase,
And brings her back to the old place,
And then I snaps her a great deal,
And does my best to make her feel
That she must do as she was bid;
But not a bit of it she did,
She was the most contrariest 'ird
Of which I ever saw or heard.
Before I'd turn my back again,
Was running off, that cursed hen,
Thinks I, I'm now a 'used up man,'
I must adopt some other plan.
I'll fix her now, for if I don't,
My will is conquered by her won't!
So then I goes and gets some blocks,
And with them makes a little box;
And takes some straw, the very best,
And makes the nicest kind of nest;
Then in the nest the eggs I place,
And feel a smile upon my face
As I thinks now at last I've got her;
For to this little box I did
Consider I must have a lid,
So that she couldn't get away;
But, in it, till she hatched must stay,
And then again once more I chased her,
And catched, and in the box I placed her,
Again I snaps her on the head,
Until I fear she might be dead;
And then, when I had made her sit down,
Immediately I clasps the lid on.
And now, thinks I, I've got her fast,
She'll have to do her work at last,
No longer shall I stand the brunt
Of this old hen's confounded won't!
So I goes in and tells mine folks,
And then I takes my pipe and smokes,
And walks about and feels so good
That 'wouldn't' yields at length to 'would,'
And he so of. I'd snapped the hen,
I takes some 'schnapps' myself, and then
I thought I'd see how the old crettur
Was getting on where I had set her;
The lid the box so nicely fits on
I gently raised—dunder and blitzen!
(Give me more schnapps—and fill the cup!)
There she was sitting—standing up!
—[*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

—In Cambridge, Mass., the police officers arrest all children found in the street during school hours, unless they can give a good excuse for their absence. An Irish boy recently told an officer that he had been excused to attend a funeral. He was found, very soon after, at a base ball match. The officer inquired why he was not at the funeral. The reply was, that he had been down to the house, naming the resident, "but the man wasn't dead yet."

THE residence of Gen. Geo. W. Dertzler, at Lawrence, Kansas, together with the furniture, was totally destroyed by fire at one o'clock on Saturday morning. Loss $25,000; insured for $7,000, in the North American, of Philadelphia. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as Gen. Dertzler and family are East, and no fire has been in the building for several days.

Mr. Peabody and the Poor of London.

The following is Mr. Peabody's letter to the trustees of the fund given for the poor of London:

LONDON, December 5, 1868.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN: I beg to acquaint you who have so kindly undertaken the management of the fund set apart under my second deed of gift of the 16th of April, 1866, for the benefit of the poor of London and its vicinity, that in pursuance of an intention which I have entertained since the creation of that fund, I am desirous now of adding to it a further sum of £100,000. In contemplation of this I purchased about three years ago a tract of freehold building land of about 15 acres in extent at Brixton, near the City of London School, easily accessible, and within a minute-' walk of frequent trains to and from London. This land has increased in value, and can now be let on building leases of eighty years at rates producing about 8 per cent. per annum on the cost, which is £16,285,17s.,3d. This land I propose to convey to you with the same powers as are conferred by the deed over the other property of this trust, and with discretion to you either to deal with it as a source of income by letting it or any portion of it on lease, or, should you deem it expedient, to retain in your own hands as sites for dwellings to be erected by the trust. Pursuant to my letter on the 20th of January, 1866, I transferred to you, subject to a contingency therein explained, 5,000 shares in the Hudson's Bay Company which accordingly stands in your names, together with 642 additional shares purchased by the reinvestment of the accruing income on the previous 5,000. These 5 642 shares I have since redeemed, conformably to the deed of the 19th of April, 1856, by the payment of £100,000 on the 1st of February last. I have now to acquaint you that it is my intention, as soon as the necessary deeds can be prepared, to hand the shares over to you, to be retained or dealt with according to your best judgment and discretion. The price of these shares shall be fixed on the 17th instant by the Stock-Exchange sales on that day, when I will hand to you a check for the balance, to make the gift a cash value of £100,000. This amount will increase my former donation of the Second Trust to £200,000, and, including my gift under the First Trust in March, 1862, of £150,000, a total of £350,000. I trust you will see manifested in this further donation an expression of my entire satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the trusts. I am, with the greatest respect, your humble servant.

GEORGE PEABODY.

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P. (chairman), his excellency Reverdy Johnson (United States Minister), Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart., Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart., J. S. Morgan, Esq."

Mr. Peabody's donations to the poor of London now amounts to £350,000.

Emigration to the South—Proposed Convention of Southern Railroad Managers.

Superintendent Hulburt, of the Western and Atlantic Railway, proposes that a Convention of Southern Railroad managers be held at Atlanta on the 4th day of January next, to take measures to cheapen transportation to travelers from the North visiting the South to examine the country with a view to immigration.

Mr. Hulburt says in his circular: It is very evident from the tone of the Northern press that there is a strong inclination in that section to sell lands at the prevailing high price there, and to invest in the cheap lands of the South. This inclination should be encouraged by us as far as practicable. One great restraint upon emigration, or the travel which to a great extent preceeds it, is the expensiveness of the trip, as compared with the Northern rates. To obviate this objection it has been suggested that winter excursion tickets, at half fare, good for any route, be arranged for two or three months this winter on Southern lines, giving the traveller an opportunity of seeing the country by stopping and laying over a reasonable time at such points as may attract his attention. If Southern roads generally would enter into an arrangement of this kind, giving it an extensive and general publicity through the Norther press, it is believed that a large travel would be attracted to our lines, which we would otherwise fail to secure, and ultimately result in a large emigration to our section of a skilled and wealthy class of agriculturists and manufactrers. It is presumed that our hotels, with usual liberality, would heartily concur in the proposed plan and make the same reduction in their charges.

The attention of our railroad managers is being directed to European Immigration as a question of deep importance to the great interest intrusted to their sagacity and care and it is deemed of the utmost importance that some well devised plan be put into immediate action to secure the South its share of the benefits to be derived from the large immigration that is now pouring its wealth of labor and population upon this continent

Scientific Slaughtering.

As this is the season for killing hogs, the following plan for dispatching them, by a Chester county farmer, may be of interest to some of our readers who desire to do their butchering quietly, expeditiously and with a due regard to humanity. He says, kill your hogs by shooting them. He has tried it for many years, and declares that he shall never abandon it to return to the old sticking and squealing routine. All that is necessary to be done, is to place a small plug made of hickory or some hard wood, into your gun, and with a small charge of powder drive it into the brain of the animal at a point a between or a little above the eyes. This will cause instant death. In nine cases out of ten the hog will turn on its back, and can be stuck and bled freely. The advantages of this method may be enumerated as follows: It requires less help, is more expeditious, the hog dies without a struggle, is not excited, and bleeds as freely, if not more so, than when stuck alone. The pork, not so warm after killing, is much better, will keep as well, and lastly, it is more humane than to use the knife exclusively.—*Columbus (O.) Statesman.*

California

Few people have an idea of the extent of California. The State is 700 miles long, by 300 wide. San Francisco and Sacramento together have a population of about 170,000, leaving about 300,000 population for this area of country—as large as all New England and New York and Pennsylvania together—an area large enough and rich enough to sustain a population of 30,000,000. It would make a large sized European kingdom. The State will have 13,000,000 bushels of wheat to spare, which will bring in from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. The wool clip is larger than ever before. The vintage, promises to be the best ever gathered. Twenty-five million grapevines are in bearing, and new vineyards are the order of the day. The State has just begun its network of railroads, soon to be connected by the long spider thread across the continent. The development of the State promises to be more rapid during the coming months than ever before.

Feminine Amenities.

[From the Saturday Review.]

A man's foes are those of his own household, and the kneenest enemies of women are women themselves. No one can inflict such humiliation on a woman as a woman can when she chooses; for if the art of high-handed snubbing belongs to men, that of subtle wounding is peculiarly feminine, and is practiced by the best bred of the sex. Women are always more or less antagonistic to each other. They are gregarious in fashions and emulative in follies, but they can not combine; they never support their weak sisters; they shrink from those who are stronger than the average, and if they would speak the truth boldly, they would confess to a radical contempt for each other's intellect, which perhaps is the reason why the sect of the "emancipated" commands so small a following. Half a dozen ordinary men advocating "emancipation" doctrines would do more towards leavening the whole bulk of womankind than any number of first-class women. Where they do stand by each other it is from instinctive or personal affection, rather than from class solidarity. And this is one of the most striking distinctions of sex, and one cause, among others, why men have the upper hand, and why they are able to keep it. Certainly there are reasons, sufficiently good, why women do not more readily coalesce; and one is the immense difference between the two extremes—the silly being too silly to appreciate the wise, and the weak too weak to bear the armor of the strong. There is more difference between the outsiders among women than there is between those among men; the feminine characteristic of exaggeration making a gap which the medium or average man fills. The ways of women with each other more than all else show the great difference between their *morale* and that of men. They flatter and coax as men could not do, but they are also more rude to each other than any man would be to his fellow. It is amazing to see the things they can do and will bear—things which no man would dream of standing, and which no man would dare to attempt. This is because they are not taught to respect each other, and because they have no fear of consequences. If one woman is insulted by another, she cannot demand satisfaction or knock the offender down, and it is unladylike to swear and call names. She must bear what she can repay only in kind; but, to do her justice, she repays in a manner undeniably effective and to the point. There is nothing very pronounced about the feminine mode of aggression and retaliation, and yet it is eloquent, and sufficient for its purpose. It may be only a stare, a shrug, a toss of the head, but women can throw an intensity or disdain into the simplest gesture which answers the whole end perfectly. The unabashed serenity and unflinching constancy with which one woman can stare down another is in itself an art that requires a certain amount of natural genius, as well as careful cultivation. She puts up her eyeglass—not being short sighted—and surveys the enemy standing two feet from her with a sublime contempt for her whole condition, or with a still more sublime ignoring of her existence altogether, that no words could give. If the enemy is sensitive and unused to this kind of thing, she is absolutely crushed, destroyed for the time and reduced to the most pitiable state of self-abasement. If she is not a tougher fibre, and has had some experience of feminine warfare, she returns the stare with a corresponding amount of contempt or of obliviousness; and from that moment the contest is begun which never ceases, and which continually gains in bitterness. The stare is the weapon of offence most in use among women, and is specially favored by the experienced against the younger and less seasoned. It is one of the instinctive arms native to the sex, and we have only to watch the introduction of two girls to each other to see this, and to learn how even in youth is begun the exercise which time and use raise to such deadly perfection.

In the conversations of women with each other we again meet with examples of their peculiar amenities to their own sex. They never refrain from showing how much they are bored; they contradict flatly, without the flimsiest veil of apology to hide their rudeness; and they interrupt ruthlessly, whatever the subject in hand may be. One lady was giving another a minute account of how the bride looked yesterday when she was maried to Mr. A., of somewhat formidable repute, and with whom, if report was to be trusted, her listener had had sundry tender passages which made the mention of his marriage a notoriously sore subject. "Ah! I see you have taken that old silk which Madame Josephine wanted to palm off on me last year," said the tortured listener brusquely, breaking into the narrative without a lead of any kind, and the speaker was silenced. In this case it was the interchange of doubtful courtesies, wherein neither deserved pity; but to make a disparaging remark about a gown, in revenge for turning the knife in the wound was a thoroughly feminine manner of retaliation, and one that would not have touched a man. Such shafts would fall blunted against the rugged skin of the coarser creatures; and the date or pattern of a bit of cloth would not have told much against the loss of a lover. But as most women passionately care for dress, their toilet is one of their most vulnerable parts. Ashamed to be unfashionable, they tolerate anything in each other rather than shabbiness or eccentricity, even when picturesque; hence a sarcastic allusion to the age of a few yards of silk is a return wound of considerable depth when cleverly given.

Three Children Frozen to Death.

We learn from a gentleman just returned from Bloomington, that a family, consisting of the parents and three children, the eldest about fourteen years of age, living about eight miles from the above-named city, started in a wagon on Friday last for that place, to take the cars. As it was extremely cold the children were put down in the bottom of the wagon in some straw and wrapped up in a buffalo robe, the parents thinking they would thus ride comfortably. Nothing was heard from them until they arrived at Bloomington, but when uncovered they were found to be frozen to death. They had thus passed away without a struggle, and while the parents were pleasing themselves that they were warm and comfortable, death came and bore away the angel spirits, leaving nothing but the cold and stiffened bodies. Sadly the bereaved ones returned to their home, bearing the lifeless bodies of their children, who but a few hours before had been full of life and enjoyment.—*Peoria, (Ill.) Democrat, 18th.*

Beware of Benzine.

From the facility with which it removes grease spots from fabrics, this substance has come to be regarded almost as a household indispensable. But few persons, however, realize the explosive character of benzine, or of the dangers attending the careless handling of the liquid. Being one of the most volatile and inflammable products resulting from the distillation of petroleum, it vaporizes with great rapidity, so that the contents of a four ounce vial, if overturned, would render the air of a moderate sized room highly explosive. The greatest care should be exercised in handling this substance in proximity to fire, and it is important to remember that the vapor escaping from an uncorked bottle will cause a flame to leap over a space of several feet.—*Scientific American.*

Valuable Hints Concerning Kerosene —A Remedy for Severe Burns.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Scarcely a week passes during the winter months, but we read accounts of frightful accidents from kerosene lamps exploding and killing, or scarring for life, men, women and children. A simple knowledge of the inflammable nature of the fluid would probably put a stop to nearly all the accidents. As the oil burns down in the lamp, a highly inflammable gas gathers over its surface, and as the oil decreases the gas increases. When the oil is nearly consumed a slight jar will often inflame the gas, and an explosion is sure to follow, dealing death and destruction. A bombshell is not more to be dreaded. Now, if the lamp is not allowed to burn more than half way down, such accidents are impossible. Always fill your lamps every morning; then you never need fear an explosion.

Great economy can be practiced in regard to wicks. There is usually one third of a wick wasted. By sewing one wick to this unburnt end, and inserting the same, *i. e.*, the small piece, into the lamp tube, you can burn much more of it; but be sure to take it out before the part that joins the wick enters the tube. Now turn the wick on the other edge and burn down to the joined edges. Thus a saving on both wicks is secured. To be sure the saving is small, but the old adage is very true: "A penny saved is a penny earned." Half a teaspoonful of salt added to the oil of a lamp which holds a pint will take away the disagreeable odor sometimes apparent, and it is said prevent the formation of that dangerous gas. It is a simple remedy, easily applied. It is also asserted that the salt makes the oil last much longer, but we have only hearsay evidence concerning it.

Kerosene is the best antidote for a severe burn or scald. Immerse the injured part in cold water for a moment, dry with a soft cloth, taking care not to rub at all. Then bathe in kerosene, and the terrible pain soon ceases. We know of a little child who put his foot and leg into a pail of nearly boiling water. The above remedy was applied, and in a few minutes the child's screams ceased. We know naught of the philosophy of the matter, but we do know that it is the most efficacious remedy for severe burns or scalds in the materia medica.

A Swiss Woman Found Guilty of Nine Murders.

If De Quincy were now alive (says an English paper,) he might write a companion essay to the one on murder as one of the Fine Arts—taking for his theme Murder as a Pastime, and illustrating it by a case which has just happened at Geneva. A woman named Jeanneret, thirty-two years of age, whose employment was that of nursing the sick, has just been found guilty of nine murders. She was a clever woman, with a highly nervous and excitable organization, and she seems to have had no other motive for her crimes than a morbid love of the excitement of murder and a grim delight in witnessing the sufferings of her victims. The unusual fatality of patients nursed by her drew the doctor's attention, and it was found that she gave them atropine, the active principle of belladona. She did not deny that she had given the narcotic, and of course pleaded that she had done so to produce sleep and full restlessness. But it was clear that she knew the sleep to be that which knows no waking. Brought into the presence of the exhumed corpses of her victims she showed no sight of horror, and went through her trial with complete coolness and self possession.

Yet the woman was no mere monomaniac. She had all her faculties about her; and the only rational theory of her crime was that she had taken it for amusement. A kind of gambling passion had taken that direction, and had gained entire mastery of her. The case is a rare, but by no means unique example of the possibility that all feeling may be lost in one overmastering passion. Fortunately such passion is generally some form of self indulgence, and it rarely happens that any human being is sufficiently callous to indulge a passion for murder.

Smart Sayings of Children.

A friend of mine has two bright little boys—Freddy between three and four years old, and Willie about five. A chronicle of their doings and sayings would fill a volume, but two specimens must suffice. Both were very fond of milk, and a mug of it always completed their supper. But while in the country last summer, it so chanced that one day they saw the girl milking. "There, Willie," said Freddy, "you see that, do you? I don't want any more milk after that cow's had it." And he grew very much disgusted. That evening, when their mugs of milk were placed on the table, both stood untouched. A reason of this phenomenon being asked, Freddy simply declared that he did not want any milk after the cow had had it, but further refused to explain. Willie however told the discovery of the morning. The mother then explained to them that the milk did not come to them second-hand—the cow ate grass, which was changed into milk by a wonderful chemical process, akin to that which produced every thing. In the light of this explanation, Willie was satisfied, but Freddy still turned up his nose at milk, sticking to the original proposition. After supper, Willie, who on these important occasions acted as expounder, took his brother aside into a corner, "It's all right, Freddy," he said, "and you can go on drinking your milk again. The cow eats grass, and that's what makes it. Now if the cow didn't eat the grass you'd have to, you see. That's what the cow's for." Freedy resumed his evening draughts. To his mind the only alternative was eating grass, and from that he shrunk.

Five Hearses—A Melancholy Spectacle.

Yesterday witnessed the most melancholy sights that has ever come before our observation. A funeral in which there were five hearses—each containing the remains of one of the unfortunate who were drowned or killed in the Delaware and Raritan Canal on Tuesday—Luke Broadrick, Cornelius Foley, Daniel Beardon, Peter Flynn, and a younger man, named Callaghan. The funeral pageant started about three o'clock. The streets were lined with people. At the corner of State and Greene there were hundreds assembled—all directly impressed—all solemn, and all in tears. Trenton never saw such a sight. As the slow-moving funeral procession passed over Broad street the stoutest hearts gave way, and tears could be seen coursing their way down cheeks furrowed by age. At the church (St. John's) the scene was deeply affecting. It was impossible for the stoutest hearts to repress the tears of sorrow for the lamented dead. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith, could hardly perform the service for the deep emotion by which he was moved. The church was crowded, and every soul within it was most deeply affected.—*Trenton True American, 18th.*

The Sermons on Thanksgiving.

To the Editors of the Post:

It is a matter of surprise that the preachers who delight in making political stump speeches from the pulpit do not perceive that they are intensifying and perpetuating ill-will among their hearer, and that they must necessarily provoke towards themselves the ill-feeling of those whom they assail. The efforts of many of them are to prove that it is as conducive to salvation to belong to the Radical party as it is to the church of Christ, and that even if you do pretend to be a church member and also a member of the Democratic party, the device wont save you. There is no church worth a snuff but that which takes you to the polls with a Radical ticket in your hand. Now, I protest that this is not sound teaching, and I respectfully recall to the memory of my friends who are beating the drum ecclesiastic in this wild way, the names and fate of certain political preachers here in this very town. We all remember Rev. Hugh Kirkland and Rev. Joseph Barker; and the Rev. J. T Pressley, a later example. I mean no disrespect to the eloquent divines when I mention these instances to show what political preaching will bring transgressors to. I verily believe that Kirkland or Barker or Pressley could make a better, more stirring, more emphatic and more effective political sermon than any of the gentlemen who tried that riskful role last Thanksgiving day. A respectable pulpit is not the proper place for such efforts. A good strong hogshead or W box on a street corner, with light and space enough and applauding audiences, would be the right place for such sermons as these we have been noticing.

—It is not likely that Rev. Dickerson can with his best effort make a "man of prayer" out of General Grant. He wants to make Grant like himself, only a little different. Mr. D. is a praying—fighter, and he wishes to make Grant a fighting—pray-er. But Ulysses will not be able to do much better than Sir Hilary did at Agincourt—and

"'Tis said Sir Hilary muttered there
Two syllables by way of prayer."

Considering Grant's sententious habits, "two syllables of prayer" would be about as much as could be expected of him,—but Mr. D. would not think that enough.

But we have a little more of Dr. Dickerson. He modestly claims for Grant and the Radicals, that they represent and embody the "national honesty, national unity and national humanity." That is surely taking a large slice of the best pie, and leaving about nothing for Democrats and other citizens who are not Radicals. If there are any Baptists who are not of the true political church they, like the rest, will consider themselves opposed to "humanity and honesty." And now, "Lo! the poor Irish!" The comprehensive Dickerson must have a small tilt at the Irish as a class. After insisting that Garabaldi who, many honest people think to be half brigand and all infidel, shall have help in his crazy enterprises, he gives the Irish a dressing—thus:

How strange and how ignoble the fact that when the sons and daughters of Erin leave her shores and find their homes amid the favoring circumstances of this land of civil and religious liberty, they forget all the sad lessons of Ireland's past, and deny to the colored man that liberty for which he pants, and the want of which has made Ireland an "Isle of sorrows and of tears." *No eye so fearless to the black man's cry as that of the Irishman, no heart so bloodless and cold as his.* Recreant to the struggles of Ireland's past history, forgetful of the wrongs of her patriot ancestors, he turns alike a deaf ear to the inspiring notes of her ancient harp, and the sad utterances of her impassioned Emmett. The deep disgrace of such apostacy has no mitigating explanation, unless, &c., &c.

And then the Catholic gets a whack or two, as is common and proper. Dr. Dickerson is evidently the very man to reprove people for their prejudice against the "color of a man's skin," and the fact that this prejudice exists, not only breaks his heart, but makes him cherish with added fervor, by way of revenge, his own very *honest* prejudice against the Irish. Here is a man that is a fit and proper exponent of "prejudice." But I must drop Mr. Dickerson here. Exit Dickerson.

Knowing that the Rev. Mr. Preston is as mild a mannered man as ever adorned a church festival or a social tea-table, I was startled at the decided style in which he speaks of the late election. I did not think he was so thorough a partisan, and so advanced a member of the Radical party as he seems to be. He returns thanks for Grant's election in this wise:

And we thank God for the result of the recent political expression of the nation's will, not because it was a partisan triumph, but a triumph of the great fundamental principles of the moral law. It was pre-eminently a moral and religious question. It proclaimed the nation's integrity, loyalty and detestation of African slavery in every form and under every subtle disguise.

Oh no! it was not a *partisan* triumph! It was only a victory of the Radical abolitionists over Conservative Democrats, in which the victors came out with a very small majority of the popular vote; and the Democrats who are assailed are, as Mr. Preston intimates, opposed to the "moral law," and opposed to "integrity," and "loyalty," and have always advocated "African slavery,"—and they were defeated. This is what Mr. Preston says. The most violent secular stump orator could not go much further, and the license of the most shameless partisan would be exhausted, when with brazen check, and slanderous tongue, he had said Democrats were "disloyal," "dishonest," and the advocates of "slavery:" I am astonished at Mr. Preston.

But it would be unjust and unfair to pass without compliment the sermons which were truly and rightly styled thanksgiving sermons. And I say with sincere pleasure, that those of our preachers who followed the model of Pressley and Joe Barker are in the minority.

The sermon of the Rev. John Douglas exhibits a marked improvement over former efforts of his in this department. We feared at one time that this gentleman would be led too far into the field of political controversy, but this last sermon inspires the fullest confidence that he has cast behind him the besetting Satan of this evil practice. Perhaps the doctor's views of the political situation are a little too rosy, but I cannot fault him for his genial hopes.

Rev. W. J. Reid has never, that I am aware of preached politics, and he has not touched upon the theme now, in his really excellent discourse. Messrs. Scovel, Scarborough, S. B. Reed and John McMillan, also avoid the unchristian like error of denouncing one-half of the christian people of this land as no better than the heathen. The following is the conclusion of the sermon of Rev. W. H. Locke, and it is the only allusion he makes to politics. No one can object to it in the least:

The political storm has subsided, and with the subsidence of the storm, all bitterness of political feeling has passed away. Men never agreed to accept the voice of the people as the voice of God; and to men of all creeds of politics the future is hopeful of the blessings of Him who has made us to prosper.

It would be well if the partisan preachers who undertake to teach that the voice of a Radical majority is the "voice of God—" would reflect upon the very great mistake they make in that matter. PASCAL.

VARIETIES.

—A Minnesota Alderman offers to marry all couples gratis, who will buy their groceries at his store.

—A citizen of West Virginia whipped his wife recently for eating both butter and molasses on her bread.

—A Hartford burglar, in conducting his defence before court, disgusted the District Attorney by calling him "my learned brother."

—A tame deer in the city park at Charleston, S. C., attends church regularly every Sunday. Last Sunday he walked up the aisle in the chapel in Queen street, and took his place in one of the pews beside a lady.

—There is great distress at present among the canal drivers and poor persons temporarily stopping in Buffalo, and numbers of them are being committed to the workhouse as vagrants, at their own solicitation.

—A little girl, having heard her father call her younger brother "a little shaver," and desiring afterwards to use the expression, could come no nearer to it than, "Oh, you little barber shop!"

—David Faulkner, a night watchman and an old resident of Malden, Massachusetts, was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday morning by an unknown man whom he hailed on account of suspicious behavior.

—A carpet-bagger, now in the South, wrote to his father lately, in the North: "Come down here, father, mighty mean men get office here now. You could be elected United States Senator without any trouble."

—Mrs. Barry, a Boston singer, swallowed a pin, in Portsmouth, the other night, just as she was about to appear on the stage, and, as all efforts failed to extract it, it was forced down, and her concert proceeded.

—The same old woman that recently inquired how they turned the oil into "them 'ere iron things stickin' down from the plasterin," (the gas pipe,) drew up to an iron safe, the other day, and remarked that she "never did like them awful cold air-tight stoves."

—Near Lavergne, in Ruthford county, Tennessee, a few days, William Hickman, father of five children, was killed by his wife. Deceased was intoxicated and attacked his wife with a knife, and she was compelled to defend herself with a stick of wood. The killing was adjudged justifiable.

—A lunatic recently jumped on a locomotive on a New York railway, and turning on the steam it ran off with him. The locomotive ran over two-persons, and smashed a wagon, before a well-aimed billet of wood knocked the lunatic away from the steam valve.

—In the new British House of Commons there are twelve Independents, five Baptists, five Quakers, two Wesleyn Methodists; one Calvanistic Methodist, seventeen Unitarians, ten Presbyterians, six Hebrews and twenty-six Catholics.

—Mr. James A. Gleason, a prominent merchant of Charlotte, S. C., had a dispute with a negro in the Mayor's office in that city on the 18th instant during which the colored man drew his pistol and shot Mr. Gleason through the heart, killing him instantly.

—The negroes of New Orleans are so throughly disgusted with Governor Warmouth, of Louisana, that a leader among them the other day was heard to say that if General Beauregard should run against Warmouth for the same office Beauregard would get ten votes to one received by Warmouth.

—A Swiss nurse has been convicted at Geneva of having murdered no less than nine persons, whom she had attended in illness. The only motive for these crimes appears to have been the morbid delight afforded her in watching the sufferings of her victims. She was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor.

—Mount Baldo, situated on the banks of the Lago di Garda, North Italy, menaces to become a volcano. Suspicious explosions are heard, and the people of the vicinity have left their houses. At Devenzano, on the opposite shore, a three story house has sunk into the soil, leaving only the top floor above ground.

—John Hoag was hung at Watertown, Canada, on the 14th instant. He addressed the crowd, making a confession of his guilt, and advising all your boys to "keep away from whisky, fast women and the United States. Then you will be an honor and support to your parents." His remarks were delivered in a clear and distinct voice, and after he was done the hangman proceeded to his duty.

—The origin of the game of billiards is credited both to France and to Italy—the date about 1560. The famous C. Cotton, who was the Hoyle of his day, writing in 1674, informs us that billiards were at that time so popular in England that few important towns were without public tables, and many private families had them in their houses.

—Great distress at present prevails in the district of Woolwich, England, in consequence of the recent reduction in the force of workmen employed at the government arsenal and dockyard. During the last four months 1,700 hands have been discharged, and these men, with their families, representing about 7,000 persons, are without any means of support.

—On the 11th instant a party of woodchoppers while at work in the Black Swamp, in Ohio, discovered, stored away in the butt of a large hickory tree, an old earthen jar. On examination it proved to contain a number of English and Spanish coins, of dates ranging from 1597 to 1702. There was nothing found with the coins to indicate by whom they were placed where they were found. The jar was such a one as is frequently unearthed in Indian mounds, and crumbled to pieces at the slightest touch.

—A very cruel practice prevails at the stock yards of East Buffalo, says a Buffalo paper, the driving of cattle by means of long staffs, in the ends of which are small, sharp pointed "prods" from a half to an inch long. These "prods" are driven into an animal's sides and back if it does not move with alacrity in the right direction. Small wounds are thus made in the flesh of the animals, which must be as painful to them as it would be to a human being. Cattle are thus "prodded" all the way from Chicago to New York.

—A lady and gentleman of Troy, N. Y., whose connubial bliss is perfect in everything save the presence of children around the domestic fireside, were examining some illuminated mottoes in a bookstore, the other day, when the wife picked out one bearing these words: "God bless our home." The husband thought that very good, but still not exactly what they wanted. Looking a little further, he picked up this one: "Suffer little children to come unto me."

—The burglar Wilson, who pleaded guilty to the silk robbery at Hartford, defended himself in court on the ground of insanity, and found much comfort in quoting the verdict in the Cole-Hiscock case at Albany. Wilson's argument was strictly logical, thus: "A man who commits crime is not sane. In the first place he does it, he sins against himself; in the second place, he sins against his fellow man; and, in the third place, he sins against his Creator—and, gentlemen of the jury, no man can do those three things and be a perfectly sane man!"

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic voters are requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate meetings on

SATURDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY, 1869,

In the Townships from 3 to 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, to select two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention at the Court House, on

TUESDAY, the 26th of JANUARY,

at 11 o'clock, to elect eight delegates to meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, &c. By order of the Committee.

THOS. J. KEENAN, Chairman.

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POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The communications of our correspondent, PASCAL, have presented, in a striking light, the great impropriety of introducing politics into the pulpit. He has exposed how unbecoming it is for the ordained teachers of the doctrines of peace and good-will, to depart from their calling and take upon themselves the opposite character of disseminators of strife, hatred and contention. When scheming Pharises and hypocrites endeavored to entrap the holy Master of us all, into giving an expression upon a political subject, his supreme wisdom exposed their wicked intent—he said "render unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S," and rebuked them as he alone could rebuke. He approved his gracious mission throughout, in example by perfection, in acts by unutterable beneficence, in doctrine by ever inculcating kindness, forbearance, love, peace, humiliation and repentance. His apostles, inspired and instructed by Him, also forbore intermeddling in any subject except such as related to their sacred calling as the chosen promulgators of the Gospel of Peace—they never stirred the dark waters of strife. They taught all men to be dutiful citizens and to love one another. Members of all political parties could attend their ministrations from the pulpit, without fear of being irritated or offended by attacks upon the tenets of any class of politicians.

Would it were so now! Would that no sound could be heard in our churches but the healing voice of Christian charity—that our annointed teachers would copy the example of the Saviour and his immediate disciples, whom they profess to follow. Would that they would remember that the cause of civil liberty and civil Government gains nothing, loss by their religion suffers great those who confusion of duties—that assume no quit their proper character to what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave and of the character they assume. They are wholly unacquainted with the subjects in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all those political affairs on which they pronounce with so much confidence, giving evidence in their political sermons that they have nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Not the slightest good; nothing but unmitigated evil comes from this departure from the line of duty. And besides, the cause of Christianity is seriously injured by this bad example of its teachers.

For the benefit of the Pittsburgh clergy, criticized by PASCAL, we print below the extracts from their sermons made by him, adding thereto, as the best comment that can be made on earth, some extracts from the Holy Scriptures, condemnatory of conduct like theirs:

From Rev. F. A. NOBLE:

"I *revere* and *love* him [Lincoln] with all my power of reverence and affection, and I believe he was a good and great and worthy servant, fit to be used by the Almighty for the sublime work which has its only precedent and parallel in the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea. *Yet I shall never cease to mourn that final summons which made him a martyr, found Mr. Lincoln in a Theatre.* I respect and trust General Grant. Out of all the men in the nation had the choice rested with me, he is the one man whom I would have selected to preside over our destines for the coming four years. And amongst the grounds of my gratitude to-day is the fact that he is the President elect. But I count it a shame against which it is both our right and our duty to protest, when he lends countenance to the amusements, which, as things actually are, are dragging hundreds and thousands of young men to disgrace and ruin every year and amongst the dispatches concerning him, it could be telegraphed over the country that *he had been trying the sporting qualities of Dexter. Such things are out of place.* Let our President elect bury them in the grave of the dead Hastings."

* * * * * *

"They appreciate our free Institutions, and in attestation of this *two hundred thousand of them have worn the uniform of the Republic*, and boldly faced the hot fire of a rebel foe. They have led our starving ones through dismal swamps and rugged mountain passes where there were none else to lead them, and they now sleep by scores and hundreds and thousands on many a battle field, side by side with our sons and brothers. Patiently they have all waited for this hour to come. Patiently they still wait for the redemption of the nation's pledges, and for the consummation of their hopes. But hate, and cruelty, and treachery and bloody opposition still greet them and will greet them until they can see that one word Justice—IMPARTIAL JUSTICE—written on all the folds of our National Banner, and breathing its life and spirit into all our national institutions. *That*—nothing more, nothing less—is what the people of this broad land need and must have, if they would be a 'righteous' and 'truthkeeping nation,'"

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"Indeed, I would extend rather than limit suffrage. For I would put the ballot in this most sacred and sanctifying place in which a ballot was never yet deposited, *in the white hand of woman.* It is coming to that. Woman shall yet have a voice in public affairs that is *her own.* She will have a voice as man has a voice, and when woman votes the divinity of the ballot will appear."

* * * * * * *

"Did it occur to you, and did the blush come to your cheek as you thought of it—that Henry Highland Garnett and Jno. M. Langston cannot vote in Pennsylvania? Did it occur to you, and did the blush come to your cheek as you thought of it, that the children of Henry Highland Garnett, and the children of John M. Langston cannot walk side by side with your children into the public schools of Pittsburgh, and cannot go into the High School at all? I say it is with you whom God has His controversy, not with them."

From Rev. James S. DICKERSON:

"The sounds of war upon our distant northwestern frontier and the mutterings of an ungrateful and unsubdued populace in some of our Southern borders, only made the notes of surrounding and almost universal peace the *sweeter* in our ears."

* * * * *

"And, however inappropriate it might have been for the speaker to express his own sentiments before the result was reached, in the pulpit, he felt that the entire nation owed a debt of gratitute to God for the election, to the highest office in the land, of General Grant. Not because, personally, he is all that might be desired in the Chief Magistrate. With all his manly virtues of character, *we would that he were a Christian, a man of prayer.* But may we not hope that even this desired end may be reached when the pressure of great and solemn responsibilities rests upon him? It was in full view of these that the lamented, may we not say the now sainted, Lincoln, when he was waiving his last farewell to his old friends and neighbors at Springfield, on his first journey to Washington, begged them to remember him in their prayers."

"National honesty was at stake in the recent political struggle. "Greenbacks for Bonds" stamped upon banners might easily be mistaken for a mere party cry, as harmless and as superficial as the cheap flags on which they were printed. But the real issue was whether the Government might not go back upon its promises to "bloated" holders of its securities, or pay "greenbacks" for promised gold to "pampered aristocrats." Thank God that the people themselves, in their deliberate utterances at the ballot box, declared that what the nation had promised to pay, that the nation should pay. Had the opposite counsels prevailed there would have been furnished a sad and potent example for general recklessness of honesty and truth.

* * * * *

How strange and how ignoble the fact that when the sons and daughters of Erin leave her shores and find their homes amid the favoring circumstances of this land of civil and religious liberty, they forget all the sad lessons of Ireland's past, and deny to the colored man that liberty for which he pants, and the want of which has made Ireland an "Isle of sorrows and of tears." *No eye so tearless to the black man's cry as that of the Irishman, no heart so bloodless and cold as his.* Recreant to the struggles of Ireland's past history, forgetful of the wrongs of her patriot ancestors, he turns alike a deaf ear to the inspiring notes of her ancient harp, and the sad utterances of her impassioned Emmet. The deep disgrace of such apostacy has no mitigating explanation, unless, &c., &c."

From Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK:

"THERE IS A CLASS OF HALF-IDEAED MEN WHO SAY THAT THIS IS THE WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY. SO IT IS; BUT IT IS THE BLACK MAN'S, THE BROWN MAN'S, AND THE RED MAN'S ALSO. IT IS MORE THE FREEDMAN'S THAN THE IRISHMAN'S, IF BIRTHRIGHT HAS ANY CLAIM.

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"God is here, for at last it is God's country! And if He permits black men in it, He'll see that they breathe its atmosphere, eat its bread and enjoy it as creatures bearing His own image, and destined to rise into His high heaven before their pale-faced fellows who hate them without a cause. Whoever hums this silly song, "The white man's country," *ought to be chased out of it by Indians;* for, if it comes down to a simple question of prior occupancy, the copper-skin's claim is best of all. Shame on the tongue that has no better argument than 'White man's country!' For in wars with Britain and Rebeldom, soldiers in ebony contributed largely to save this Republic from overthrow. If we relied upon the bullets of colored troops in time of war, surely we should be magnanimous enough to give ballots to colored freemen in time of peace. Suffrage does not necessarily lead to social equality. That is a matter of tastes. *Because a Dutchman votes in your ward is no reason why a Dutchman shall marry your daughter.* Voting is a matter of right. Marrying is a matter of taste. Tastes and right are not in danger of mixing any more than oil and water. Their equilibrium will not be disturbed by the innocent bits of paper that men deposit at the polls."

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"But we are told that there is an affinity between the African race and our own. We hear from the politicians of the South and their Conservative sympathizers of the North, until it rings us the key-note of the party's plaint, "We hate the negro." "There is absolute antagonism," they say, "between the races." That would do to tell in a speech or write on history's page, if it were not for one queer fact—*the mulattoes!* If these yellow faces argue natural antagonism, it is a pity for the logic as well as the instinct of the modern Democracy!"

From Rev. J. B. CLARK:

"It was to be hoped by *all loyalists*, God, by the people, gave a verdict on the side of humanity, justice and freedom! I believe that the bitter feelings of the present, between the two great sections of our country, will soon find an eternal grave, and that we shall have peace. At all events, the poeple have now declared that all classes, from the lowest to the highest, shall have and hold their inalienable rights."

* * * * * *

"But while we gaze with admiring wonder at the plenteousness of His benefits, and the judgments of His hand, let us remember that as a nation we are not without sources of weakness. Alas! how many, in official and private life, in this nation do wickedly. With the masses it is not a practical idea that morality and religion are the strong bulwarks of a nation. I am not sure but that most of us are more disturbed by a threadbare coat than by a dishonest action. *To fail in business, to defraud innocent men out of their lawful property is scarcely scandalous any more.* Have the recent judgments visited upon the nation restrained us from extravagance and pride? Have they diminished our worldly amusements, or turned the feet of our people toward the citadel of holiness? *O, no; the moral gains have not equaled the demoralization caused by war.*

From Rev. Mr. PRESTON:

And we thank God for the result of the recent political expression of the nation's will, not because it was a partizan triumph, but a triumph of the great fundamental principles of the moral law. It was pre eminently a moral and religious question. It proclaimed the nation's integrity, loyalty and detestation of African slavery in every form and under every subtle disguise.

Scriptural comment on the foregoing:

Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. *The Lord's Prayer.*

Blessed are the peace makers for they shall be called the children of God. *Sermon on the Mount.*

Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth; Good will to men. *Angelic Annunciation.*

If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar. 1st *John*, 4: 20.

And this commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God love his brother also. *ib.* 21.

He that saith he is in the light and hateth his brother is in darkness. *ib.* 2.9.

He that hateth his brother is in darkness and walketh in darkness and knoweth not whither he goeth, because that darkness hath blinded his eyes. *ib.* 2.11.

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity. 1 *Cor.* xiii, 13.

For if ye forgive men their tresspasses your heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses. *Matt.* vi, 14. 15.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* vii, 21.

Then came Peter to him and said, Lord how oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? Till seven times?

Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee until seven times, but until seventy times seven. *Matt.* xviii, 21. 22.

Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. *Matt.* vii, 15.

But in vain thoy do worship me teachings for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matt.* xi, 9.

Wo unto you scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint, anuis and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law—judgment, mercy and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.* xxiii, 38.

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Matt.* xxii, 39.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. *Matt.* vii, 12.

THE loyal but disfranchised citizens of the colored persuasion, are now gathered in this city in solemn conclave, to discover some method by which they may obtain the blessing of the ballot. They now claim it as a right, but intimate when they have a vote, they will be in a position to demand something more. This county is the proper place to start the ball, if there is any sincerity in having ten thousand majority for that principle. We apprehend, however, there will be a shrinking on the part of their supposed friends when it comes to settle the question practically. They will get no support from pretentious Republicans who have only used them as a foil to gain their own ends. They will not open any avenue to obtain education, learn trades, patronize them in any mechanical pursuit without which they must always remain dependants and servants. The most "loil" man in this city would not permit a black man, however well fitted he might be, to occupy the position of clerk or salesman in a store, or open his shop that he might learn a trade, but he would hire him as a substitute to get killed in his place, or might permit him to vote if he was perfectly certain he would always vote the Republican ticket. This loil fellow could button-hole you by the hour, telling about the wrongs of the poor colored man, and all their preachers join in the chorus that "Democrats hate the negro" but when it comes down to doing something to advance his happiness, their own interests demand all their attention. The convention alluded to passed the following resolutions, which we recommend to the prayerful consideration of the interested in Allegheny county. They are happily expressed and truthful:

5. That inasmuch as ignorance is a curse; and intelligence is a blessing, and the former with its crimes and afflictions must give place to the latter when it comes burdened with its priceless rewards. We do therefore entreat our brethren to educate themselves and to bestow upon their children the inestimable blessings of education.

6. That we most earnes ly recommend to our disfranchised brethren to hold in high estimation the principles of industry, frugality and temperance; and also to cherish in their hearts the sacred teachings of the Christian religion for "righteousness exalteth a nation while sin is a reproach to any people."

WE desire to inform, in the gentlest manner, the "Chambermaids' Organ" that the POST is not a candidate for city printing. It neither whines to get patronage nor browbeats when deprived of it. It may please the *Dispatch* to have one of its numerous attaches, who are in Council, introduce an ordinance, making it a felony to advertise in any other paper. It would not, at least be inconsistent with the impudence and avarice of those who control it.

REFUSED.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, refused yesterday to reinstate JAMES PRESTLEY in his ministerial functions. We are rather sorry for this as it deprives the Ex-Reverend of his sensatorial character and his enlarged influence among the 'loil' brethren. Having the fear of "Kind Man" before our eyes, we refrain from giving the critical analysis the case might otherwise demand.

WHAT CAN GRANT DO?

A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:

He can fight as President, and that is about all. Now that the Radical hope of a harmonious administration has been abandoned, a review of the resources of each division of the party shows that General GRANT has bravely thrust his head into a nest of malignant hornets. He has induibtably secured the continuance of the Civil Tenure bill upon him by clamoring instead of finessing for its repeal. Seeing how powerless it made him, he cried out for deliverance from the body of that death, and the wail which was wrung from his weakness has shown Congress its strength and his design. They will not unbind the strong man lest he spoil their house. The history of the next administration is felt to be a probable history of good intentions, enforced weakness, and abortive recommendations on the part of the President, and of a dogged refusal of Congress to cut a single withe which binds the executive down to cipherhood in office. If his nominations suit, they will be confirmed; if not, not; and the officials now in are good for all party purposes. Then the Forty-first Congress is in soul the Fortieth Congress, as in body it is largely the same. Few new bills will be needed if the docket of this session is completed. It includes a finish to reconstruction and a riveting of the tariff, and then little of a permanent character remains. The party fodder is to be found in the appropriation bills, and of them Congress has the preparation and, in practical fact, the President is forced to sign them, heinous though they be, if only to keep in operation the best government the world ever saw.

DESIRE AND POWER.

It may be admitted that GRANT is full of those ineffective elements with which hell is proverbially paved. But what good will they do? As seen, he is tied and will remain tied. Then in executive matters and in administrative gifts for civil affairs, it is the opinion of those who know him best, and who have studied him closest, either from impulses or hope or hate, that he is a very poorly equipped and commonplace character. Those who would be in most danger, did his ability match his inclination to reform, affect, and apparently sincerely affect, profound contempt for his power. Since this Civil Tenure war sprung up SCHENCK, SUMNER, WADE, BUTLER, and MORGAN are on record as pooh-poohing him as an accidental man. The Senator from Massachusetts says he has always suspected GRANT to be a Democrat in disguise ever since WENDELL PHILLIPS challenged confirmation of his habitual sobriety. Conservaties here, such as M. BLAIR, R. J. WALKER, F. P. STANTON, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE and Senator DIXON, also hope little from General GRANT except a four years wrangle in which, like Mr. JOHNSON, he may have the last word but no more. These gentlemen are united in conviction that the Republican party cannot govern themselves, let alone the country; but they hope nothing for the opposition out of this family feud. Besides, warned by the career of Mr. JOHNSON, President GRANT, it is conceded, will be likely to keep within the party, though that be a constrictor coil upon him, and will go out a strangled executive but not an open rebel. It is felt that only Democracy in office will do for Democrats, and that the only good result to them of the precipitated feud will be to hasten the day when the Constitution and government will be remanded to the party which has wrecked neither.

OLD HICKORY'S FIGURE-HEAD.

DONN PIATT tells, for the first time in print, a good story about President JACKSON and the removal of his wooden bust from its place as figure-head for the old ship Constitution. The story was communicated to D. P. by Mr. DICKERSON, the first A. J.'s Secretary of the Navy, who says:

I remember the towering rage he exhibited when the news reached us that the figure-head, carved in likeness of the President, had been sawed off by some miscreant in the night. He directed me to offer a large reward, and swore he would hang the scoundrel, sooner or later.

"I offered the reward, and one night, some months after, a man sent into my rooms word that he wished to see me. I ordered him in, and a rough fellow made his appearance with a sack thrown over his shoulder. Without saying a word, he slung the sack around and emptied a huge wooden head on the floor.

"There it is, sir. Now bring out your bears," said the man. It was a grotesque looking thing, sawed off directly under the nose.

"There it is, I say," he went on, "I had nothin' agin old Hickory, but that head hadn't any business on the old Constitution. I'd saw it off agin. Now do your damndest."

"I ordered the fellow under arrest, and taking my carriage, drove to the White House, with the mutilated head in the sack. Giving it to a servant, I appeared before the President, and without saying a word, sat the head on its nose, before him, on the table. He stared at it, and then at me, and when I explained, he burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

"'Why that,' he cried, at length—why that is the most infernal graven image I ever saw. The fellow did perfectly right. You've got him, you say; well, give him a kick and my compliments, and tell him to saw it off again.'"

WHY IS IT that six hundred thousand bushels of coal were sent out on the last rise, for ports below, produces great difficulty in supplying home demand? An order for a few hundred bushels now requires weeks to fill.

A JOB.

There is a nice little job for three English and one German paper, called "city printing" which amounts to the sum of ten thousand dollars or thereabouts. This is not disposed of as other work for the city, but openly awarded to political friends. This is disgraceful and proves there is no sincerity in Council men professing to save the peoples money. They are afraid to do their duty because the *Gazette*, *Commercial* and *Dispatch* would have something to say. At least this is true in regard to the Common branch. The Select Council at its last meeting entertained and passed the following ordinance, offered by Mr. MORROW:

"That the Committee on City Printing be and they are hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for doing all the city printing, and award the contract to the lowest and best bidder; but not more than two English papers and one German paper shall be awarded a contract."

Mr. A. M. BROWN, opposed with some pettifogging quibbles, this reasonable and proper method of disposing of all work done for the city. In the common branch it was tabled by a vote of 24 to 2, under the lead of Mr. BRUSH the incoming Mayor of the city. He don't want to offend the Republican papers of the city or save the taxpayers. With work laid out under the incorporated city, this city printing promises to be a big thing. It will soon swell to thirty or forty thousand dollars per annum and yet the newspapers of the city are to be forbidden to bid upon it, who might be willing to do the work for one-half what it now costs.

WE were a little astonished in reading the *Commercial* on Monday morning, to find its ample columns without so much as a reference to a christmas sermon, where is the enterprise, hitherto unrivalled, of that first-class paper, which was wont to inflict twenty-seven columns of sermons on Thanksgiving and other days upon an unsuspecting public. Was there no doctor of divinity who could find time to write out in advance and correct the proof of a to be delivered sermon, on Christmas day. Have they any christian reason why the day our Savior was born should be overshadowed by the 26th of November, when turkeys were most fit to be killed. Why Thanksgiving day, the outcrop of New England skepticism, should monopolize all our Christian pulpits, and Christmas but a few. We could bear this, but it taxes us severely to think we are deprived of reading sermons, we cannot hear which were most probably devoted to the Gospel, on account of the sacred character of the day, yet obliged to breakfast, dine and sup, on what were called sermons on Thanksgiving. Is it too much to ask of pulpit oratory or newspaper enterprise to furnish the great reading public, once a year at least, a few moral lessons after the fashion of the Apostles, and leave romancing and politics to novelists and politicians? We don't like chickory in our coffee, nor sand in our sugar. Give us the pure article—or abstain.

JAY COOKE is at it again, in the way of fixing up the national finances. He has dropped the theory that "a national debt is a national blessing," since it has been certainly ascertained that nobody believes it, and only those are in favor, who are to profit by it. Mr. COOKE has gathered wisdom from experience and now insists upon the immediate reconstruction of the South, not so much because it would bring peace and happiness to an afflicted people, but because it would enable them to enjoy the great felicity of National Banks and enforce them to pay their share of the interest of the public debt, and assume their share of the common burdens. This, of course, will follow and would have done so any time these three years. How much wiser it would have been when the war concluded, to have let these people up, assisted them to develop their resources, and contribute their full share toward the expenses of government and thus relieve our own overburdened taxpayers, than to keep them impoverished under the heel of partisan hate. We subjoin what is said about Mr. COOKE:

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It is reported that Mr. Jay Cooke, the prominent banker of this city, had laid before the authorities at Washington a carefully prepared plan for funding the national debt and resuming specie payments, which has been received with favor by those who have examined it. The details are not given; but it contemplates among other things, such a policy toward the Southern States as will hasten the development of their resources, and put them in a condition to take care of themselves, and contribute their share toward the common burdens. By accepting in good faith the new condition of things, it will be in their power, by the adoption of a liberal policy on the part of the Government to secure the advantages of the national banking system as they have not yet done, and be in the way of putting their great resources to profitable account. The value of the cotton crop this year approximates $400,000,000, and with the proceeds of the rice and tobacco crop added, the South will have a monied basis equal to any demand that may be made on it. This element, he maintains, must be taken into account in any solution of the financial problem that has a chance of success.—*Philadelphia North American, December 23.*

The extent of the Alaska purchase is estimated at 369,529,600 acres. The price paid was $7,200,000, or a slight fraction less than two cents per acre. This recalls the old fashioned consideration of a pepper-corn.—*Exchange.*

But can Uncle SAM get a dollar and a quarter an acre for it?

The Sermons on Thanksgiving.

To the Editors of the Post:

If the purpose of the political preachers were to promote charity and peace, and good will amongst men, they would not revile any of their fellow citizens, and surely they would spare all who profess and call themselves christians. Nay more, they should rebuke those who, in the madness and malice of partisanship continually abuse the Irish and the Germans or any especial class. Yet these apt copyists of Kirkland and Barker have no reproaches for those who visit with bitter sneers and contumely the "swag-bellied Dutch" and the "whiskey-drinking Irish." But Democrats are abused in these sermons for their imputed prejudice against the negro! This is a fruitful and perpetual theme for these pretended ambassadors of Christ. And surely if the "prejudice" against the African, which they denounce with so much unction, does exist, and does influence political conduct, it has a better foundation than the "prejudice" against the "Dutch and Irish" which seems to be looked on by the Rev. Alexander Clark and others as an amiable weakness. For Ireland and Germany, are Christian lands, and their inhabitants are white people—they have made progress in the arts and graces of Christian civilization, equal, perhaps, to that of which we boast so much. While the African tribes, now so dearly beloved of these fanatics, have not very much to boast of, in all that we think pious and commendable. All of them are barbarians and cruel, some of them are cannibals—and all are irreclaimable idolaters, who refuse to be converted to our faith, upon whose ignorant and besotted nature our good missionaries can make little or no impression. These differences in origin should surely count for something. And certainly we need not be ashamed to say that we have, to start with, a preference, nay a prejudce, in favor of the white man coming from Ireland or Germany over the black barbarian, fresh or formerly from the kingdom of Dahomey. But not only do these political ranters abuse Democrats for having the common prejudice against the "Men and Brethren" from Congo, but they are not fair nor truthful in their statements on the subject. Here is another gem from the sermon of the Rev. Alexander Clark, which, I take it, will not inspire much reverence for the remorseless fanatic who utters it:

"But we are told that there is no affinity between the African race and our own. We hear from the politicians of the South and their Conservative sympathizers of the North, until it rings us the key-note of the party's plaint, "We hate the negro." "There is absolute antagonism" they say, "between the races." That would do to tell in a speech or write on history's page, if it were not for one queer fact—*the mulattoes!* If these yellow faces argue natural antagonism, it is a pity for the logic as well as the instinct of the modern Democracy!"

Now, I deny most emphatically the truth of this statement. I challenge this unscrupulous pulpit partisan to show what Democratic writer or speaker, ever used the words he quotes as of our using "we hate the Negro." We do not choose to deny, perhaps, that we like white men better than negroes; but we never claimed political power because we "hated" the Negroes. As for the *delicate* allusion to "Mulattoes, (leaving out the question of its fitness as coming from the sacred desk) the close connection of Mr. Stevens, the worthy co-worker of Mr. Clark in the African field; with a mulatto woman, should have prevented the classic preacher from any allusion to that subject. Surely, the Democrats have not sought so make political capital by proclaiming their love for the negro. But it is just now a matter of indignant wonder among the Clarks and the Sumners of Radicalism, why, with all their pretended love and admiration of the sable "Men and brethren" of the South that these "brethren" are likely, hereafter to vote with the whites of the South, and against the North and sleek carpet-baggers, who have been sent there to control their votes.

Perhaps there would be no better illustration of the character and purposes of this man Clark, than the following few words from his sermon, which will be the last I shall quote: "The great danger now, is conciliation. * * * It was conservatism before the war—let it be Radicalism after the war."

A minister of the gospel of Christ, stands before a congregation of christian Worshippers, and tells them to cherish the spirit of revenge; to spurn "conciliation." No comment upon this abominible sentiment—a sentiment to be reproved if it came from a heated partisan declaimer, is necessary to show how this man Clark has abused his calling, and forgotten the object of his mission. I leave him, and those who indorse his teachings to reflect on these matters.

In closing these notices, I shall give another extract from the sermon of J. B. Clark, which I grive to say is forcible and true:

"But while we gaze with admiring wonder at the plenteousness of His benefits, and the judgements of His hand, let us remember that as a nation, we are not without sources of weakness. Alas! how many, in official and private life, in this nation do wickedly. With the masses it is not a practical idea that morality and religion are the strong bulwarks of a nation. I am not sure but that most of us are more disturbed by a threadbare coat than by a dishonest action. *To fail in business, to defraud innocent men out of their lawful property is scarcely scandalous any more.* Have the recent judgments visited upon the nation restrained us from extravagance and pride? Have they diminished our worldly amusements, or turned the feet of our people toward the citadel of holiness? *O, no; the moral gains have not equaled the demoralization caused by war.*

Though these truths are known to all men they cannot be too often declared; and they will strike every one as the proper style of composition for a thanksgiving sermon. They contrast favorably with other portions of the reverend gentleman's discourse. And such utterances from the pulpit would be most gratifying to all who desire to "Let us have peace!"

PASCAL.

THE following is suggested as a good loyal Cabinet for General Grant.

Secretary of State—E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—H. D. Washburne, of Indiana.

Secretary of the Navy—W. B. Washburne, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin.

Secretary of the Interior—C. A. Washburne, of Paraguay.

Attorney-General—Israel Washburne, of Maine.

Foreign Ministers and Consuls—Some more Washburnes.

Revenue officers—The rest of the Washburnes

All the other officers—The relatives of the wives of the Washburnes.

—An exchange alludes to some interesting facts to be found in *Harper's Weekly*. If any facts ever by accident crept into the columns of that concern, they must appear not only interesting but strangely out of place. Politically, its most refreshing features are the multiplicity of its falsehoods and the immorality of its illustrations.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

FAILURE OF A COTTON FIRM.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

MINISTER JOHNSON ON NATURALIZATION.

DEATH OF MARSHAL PAVIA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, December 30.—Official papers speak confidently of the meeting and success of the Conference.

SUCCESSION.

LONDON, December 30.—Hon. Stafford H. Northcote succeeds the Earl of Kimberly as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

FAILURE OF A COTTON FIRM.

MANCHESTER, December 30.—The house of William Bruner & Co., heavy dealers in manufactured cottons, suspended yesterday. They had extensive connections in America.

THE WEATHER.

The weather throughout England continues wet and mild.

SPANISH TROOPS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

MADRID, December 30.—The Government will dispatch ten thousand soldiers from Cadiz to Cuba and Porto Rico, during January.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, December 30.—The following dispatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday comprises the latest news on the Eastern question: "Great preparations are making in the arsenals on account of the threatened war with Greece. Transports loaded with supplies have been sent to Hobart Pacha's fleet."

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, December 30.—The new House of Commons met yesterday for preliminary business only. The Ministers who were re-elected took the oath of office. Writs were issued for elections to fill the vacant seats, after which the House adjourned until the 16th of February.

REVERDY JOHNSON ON NATURALIZATION.

Reverdy Johnson, in a speech yesterday to a deputation of the London Workingmen's Society, said the Naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain was certain of ratification by the United States Senate. The treaty provides that a British subject who has been naturalized in the United States, shall have the same rights to protection on his return to Great Britain as a native born American.

MADRID, December 30 —For the purpose of reducing the budget for the coming year, a suppression of thirty-seven of the captain generalships, governorships and bishoprice has been suggested.

READY TO COMPLY.

VIENNA, December 30.—The *Presse* says the Greek Government is ready to comply with the recent demand made by Turkey and supported by the Great Powers of Europe.

DEATH OF MARSHAL PAVIA.

MADRID, December 30.—Marshal Pavia, recently Governor General of Madrid, is dead.

POLITICAL.

LONDON, December 30.—It is the general impression that the Conservatives will be successful in the elections for members of Parliament to fill vacancies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 30—Evening.—Consols 92¼ for money 92¼@92⅜ for account. Five-twenty bonds 74⅝. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie 26¼; Illinois Central 95½. Atlantic and Great Western 43¾.

FRANKFORT, December 30.—Bonds firmer at 78¼.

PARIS, December 30.—Rentees 69 francs and 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—Cotton closed 1-10 higher; sales 20,000 bales middling uplands at 11⅛. California white wheat 11s 9d; red western 9s 10d. Corn declined to 37s 9d. Oats, barley and peas unchanged. Provisions—Lard firmer at 65s 6d. Pork firmer at 87s 6d. Beef 105; cheese 69s; Bacon 44s. Petroleum and naval stores quiet and unchanged. Tallow 41s 6d.

LONDON, December 30.—Tallow 47s 6d. Turpentine 28s 6d. Sugar quiet.

ANTWERP, December 30.—Petroleum quiet at 14 francs.

HAVRE, December 30.—Caphan excited at 125 francs on spot and to arrive.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 30.—The steamer Bavaria, from New Orleans arrived to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

Appropriation for the Poor—A Case of Adultery—Report on Stern Wheel and Side Wheel Steamboats.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—The County Court to-day appropriated ten thousand dollars for the poor of the city.

The lady who was arrested last night in an assignation house as alleged was admitted to bail to-day in two thousand dollars to appear before the Court of Criminal Correction January 6th, to answer a charge of adultery. The lady denies the charge against her and asserts that she went to the house in which she was arrested on business connected with a lawsuit brought by her former husband for the possession of her children.

In view of an effort being made to make Chicago a purchasing depot for Government supplies, with the intention of shipping by railroad to Sioux City, and thence by sternwheel steamers to the different forts located on the Upper Missouri river, a Committee appointed by the Merchants' Exchange of this city, has made a report to the Underwriters, comparing the losses of sternwheel and sidewheel boats, the argument used in favor of the above movement being based on the number of losses of stern wheel boats last season, between here and Sioux City. The Committee recommend the Underwriters, for the protection of the trade and insurance of St. Louis, as well as for the protection of the Government, which insures, to raise the standard of sternwheel inspection to something equal to that of sidewheel inspection. The committee show that over two hundred and fifty voyages were made by sidewheel boats in the Missouri river last season without the loss of a dollar to either Government or private parties, while eight sternwheel boats, together with their cargoes, were totally lost.

CHICAGO.

Railroad Bridge Tested—G. F. Train at Omaha—Wife Murder by an Irish Laborer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, December 30.—The Dunleith and Dubuque Railroad bridge across the Mississippi river was tested yesterday in the presence of several engineers and railroad men. The deflection beneath the weight of five locomotives, weighing two hundred and forty-five tons, was about two inches. The bridge was opened to traffic on the 23d inst.

George Francis Train was enthusiastically welcomed to Omaha yesterday by the Fenians. The citizens will give him a reception to-night at the Academy of Music.

John Fogarty, a drunken Irish laboror, living in Cicero, a suburb of Chicago, yesterday morning beat his wife so severely with an iron instrument that she was dead before the neighbors arrived. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Fogarty, who was immediately arrested.

Yesterday noon John Ryan, a German, while warming his dinner in a tin pail, fell into a tank of boiling water, at the Union Stock Yards, and was terribly scalded before being extricated. His injuries were not fatal.

It has been proved in Court that the late Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens left real and personal property worth $3,800. An acquaintance of Charlea Dickens, in this city, says that Dickens' brother fled from England with the lately deceased woman, deserting his own wife, whom the novelist supported comfortably.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, is visiting Bishop Duggen, of this city, who is unwell.

During last year there were 350 fires in this city, entailing a total loss of $2,904,785 It costs $300,000 a year to run the fire department. Last year the police of this city made 22,707 arrests. The property stolen amounted to $275,000, of which $198,216 was recovered. About $143,000 were levied in fines. The expense of the police department is $450,000 a year.

Yesterday three stores were destroyed by fire in Lacon, Illinois, and this morning a hotel, drug store and one dwelling house were also burned. Loss heavy, but covered by insurance.

CINCINNATI.

A Horrible Murder and Suicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, December 30.—A horrible murder and suicide took place in this city this morning at two o'clock. Wm. Ashback killed his wife, Josephine, by blows on the head with a hatchet and stabbing her once in the left side with a butcher knife. He then shot himself through the head with an Enfield rifle, the ball entering the left lower jaw and tearing away the right back part of the head, scattering his brains all over the room. The deed was done in an upper room of the residence, and both parties were partially undressed. The husband had for months threatened to take the life of his wife. It was a second marriage for both, and they had been married four years. There ages were sixty-five and fifty-seven respectively. He was a basket maker, and she kept a confectionary on the first floor of the residence, 570 Central avenue. None but the victims were in the house at the time of the tragedy. The officers heard the woman's cries and the report of the gun, and broke into the house. Death in both cases was instantaneous. They had retired in different rooms. She was jealous of his visits to a woman, a keeper of a saloon near, and he was doubly jealous of her on all occasions. They also quarreled about their property, each owning some real estate, and she making more money by her store than he by his trade. They had temporarily separated a couple of times since their marriage. She was on the eve of applying for a divorce. He leaves six children by his first marriage. The Coroner is holding an inquest. The excitement is intense.

Mrs. Takenburg, of this city, died on Monday last from taking arsenic, supposing it to be cream of tartar. The mistake was owing to misunderstanding the nature of a prescription.

The verdict of the Coroner in the case of the murder of Mr. Ashbach by her husband, and the suicide of the latter, this morning, was in accordance with the facts telegraphed this noon.

GEORGIA.

Outrages by Negroes—A Sheriff Stopped and Threatened with Death—His Prisoners Rescued—Indignation Among the Whites—A War of Races.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SAVANNAH, December 30.—The Sheriff of this county, and two assistants, on Tuesday, went to Hayward's plantation, on the Ogeechee river, eleven miles from the city, to arrest seventeen negroes, charged with shooting the watchman on the plantation, and carrying off the crops of the plantation. They made five arrests, and at Station No. 1, on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, they were surrounded by about one hundred armed negroes, who rescued the prisoners, disarmed and robbed the Sheriff, destroyed the warrants and threatened to kill him if he ever served a legal process again in that vicinity. The negroes then separated into squads and marched back to the plantations, avowing that they would have the heart's blood of every white man on Ogeechee river, saying that the war of races has commenced. One negro watchman is supposed to be murdered. Two white men were badly hurt and all the white men were obliged to flee the city to save their lives. The women and children are in the hands of the mob and have been carried off into the woods. Great excitement exists in this community, and a sheriff's posse of between three hundred and four hundred citizens will leaze at daybreak to-morrow to rescue the women and children. The military decline to interfere until the power of the civil authorities for preserving order are exhausted.

WASHINGTON.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

ADVICES FROM CRETE.

Entertainment at the Capitol.

Senator Morton in Reply to Greeley

REPORT ON ORDNANCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—A heavy snow storm prevails here.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations is still in session, maturing the bill for the early action of Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to allow the re-packing of stocks of tobacco now on hand in bulk packages, into packages to conform with the recent legislation by Congress, under the supervision of a Govesnment Inspector. Acting Commissioner Harland has issued a supplemental regulations, intended to secure correctness in the monthly reports of the assessors of the tax on distilled spirits. The Acting Commissioner has also issued instructions as to the survey of distilleries, in which it is stated that in estimating the number of dry inches to be allowed for fermentation, the assessor and person designated to aid him, must be governed in a great measure by the depth of fermenting tubs. From the best information received it is believed that a fair allowance will be from three to seven dry inches for corn and any mixture of corn and rye not exceeding one-half rye to one half corn, and from seven to twelve dry inches for rye and any mixture of rye exceeding one-half.

The snow that feel to day affords good sleighing.

ADVICES FROM CRETE.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—There is new from Crete, received by letter, to November 24th. On the 19th, while engaged in the transportation of munitions of war just landed by the Erosys, at Phœnix, in Sphakia, the Cretans were suddenly attacked by numerous Turkish forces, and an obstinate encounter ensued, continuing the entire day. The Cretans succeeded in saving nearly all their munitions. The Turkish losses are estimated at one hundred and fifty men. The Cretans lost three warriors and carried away sixty-seven warriors.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The Executive Mansion was the scene of unusual gayety and pleasure to-night. Three or four hundred children were entertained by the juveniles of the House.

THE FINANCES.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has replied to Mr. Greeley's letter addressed to him on the 21st inst., and concluded as follows: "The fact is, our bondholders understand perfectly well that whatever may be the law on the question, the bonds or any considerable part of them cannot be paid in coin while the currency remains depreciated; and that it is folly to talk about paying the bonds in gold, if the Government cannot procure gold enough wherewith to redeem the greenbacks. That the redemption of the notes and the return to specie payment is a necessary condition precedent to the payment of the bonds in gold, and they look much more to the return of specie payment and the establishment of our finances on a solid basis than to the mere form of the contract as to how they shall be paid. Gold payments should begin with the debt that is due, which is the currency, and not by shaving bonds that will not be due for fourteen years. The currency lies at the foundation of the whole financial structure, and if it be unsound the structure above must be insecure and dangerous. When it becomes good, by being made convertible in to gold the national debt may be funded by which one third of the present volume of interest can be saved, and the nation will carry the burden with an ever increasing ease until its final discharge shall come.

DETAILED.

Major J. B. Wheeler is detailed as engineer of the light houses in that part of the Eleventh district embracing Lake Michigan.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

The Joint Committee on Ordnance have nearly completed their report with regard to the failure of heavy guns, and will submit it to Congress shortly after the holidays.

ARKANSAS.

More Militia Outrages—Heavy Cotton Crops.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, December 30.—Reports from Marion, Arkansas, this afternoon, represent that the militia are pursuing the same course at Augusta, and fearing that they may be attacked are building stockades and throwing up works around the jail. Messrs. Harney, Crump, Tyser, Wafford and other prominent men have been arrested and confined in jail. No cause was given for their arrest. The privates wear no uniforms, and it is impossible to distinguish them from the other negroes, except by their arms.

Passengers from the Arkansas river report the fields white with cotton, which plantors are unable to pick, the hands having gone off to join the militia.

A LOCOMOTIVE on the New Jersey Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon, ran off the track near Spruce Run and smashed a wooden house. The baggage master was severely injured. The passengers escaped. None of the inhabitants of the house were injured

NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident to a Sleighing Party

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

The "Herald" on Recent Failures.

MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SLEIGHING PARTY.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A sleighing party, at Jackson, Pennsylvania, last Thursday, while going to an entertainment endeavored to cross a pond on which the thick ice had been cut. The thin ice immediately let the sleigh through, and thirty people are reported to have been drowned. None but the driver escaped.

DISTILLERY BURNED.

Prince & Bacharack's distillery, on Forty-eighth street, was burned last night. Loss $30,000.

STABBING AFFRAY.

An Irishman named Patrick Piemann was assaulted and stabbed by a German named Geo. Groning, last evening. A scuffle ensued, when the Irishman broke away, staggered into a neighboring store and died in a few minutes. He had been stabbed to the heart. Groning has been arrested.

A FIRM FAILED.

The failure of Hinds, Allen & Co., hop dealers, of Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York, is reported. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000. It is thought their assets are large enough to pay the greater part of their debts, if time is given to wind up their affairs without great sacrifice.

MEETING OF FISHERY COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, appointed by the different States, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last evening. The attendance was very numerous. Addresses were delivered by one delegate from each State, on the subject of fish culture, showing that the fish in our rivers are being depleted by over seining during spawning season.

LARGE MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTION.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted an ordinance subscribing $1,500,000 to the capital stock of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company.

CANARDS.

The rumors yesterday relative to the failure of an up-town national bank were unfounded.

A NOVEL IDEA.

A statement is made that Grant has received a letter advising him, as a peace measure, to appoint Jeff. Davis as his Secretary of War.

TRIAL APPOINTED.

The Blaisdell distillery case, in which a large amount of distillery property is concerned, will be tried to-day.

ARRIVED.

The steamship City of Baltimore from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE "HERALD" ON REPORTED FAILURES.

The *Herald* considers that several failures recently reported here may have been the result of extravagance and speculation, as much as from the effect of business mismanagement. The profits of business with many are so nearly consumed to keep up this display that little is left to the firm wherewith to provide a margin for bad debts, and are contingencies of trade.

NEW ACADEMIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A meeting took place last evening of the National Institute of Letters, Arts and Sciences. Two new academies were created—that of Natural Science, and that of Mechanical, Physical and Mathematical Science. Officers were elected for both Academies.

WHISKY FRAUD CASE.

In the U. S. District Court to-day, the venue in the Blaisdell and Eckel alleged whisky fraud case was set aside for informality, and the trial postponed to next Tuesday.

ERIE RAILROAD IN COURT.

In the Superior Court Judge Cardozo granted a stay of proceedings from the order of Judge Sutherland appointing Judge Davies Receiver of the Erie road, pending the decision of the motion to vacate the order, which has been recently on argument before him.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF COAL.

At the auction sale of coal to-day prices were from a dollar to a dollar and a half per ton lower than last month.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Hon. George H. Pendleton is stopping in Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION TO THE LICENSE LAWS.

The commercial travellers held another meeting to-day, at which it was stated that Attorney General Evarts had expressed himself to their committee as opposed to the present State and municipal license laws as conflicting, and also that fifteen thousand dollars had been subscribed to test the said laws before the United States Supreme Court.

CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the Zeeta Phi Fraternity, a secret College association, is in session in this city, with delegates present from all parts of the country.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MUCH distress exists among the poor in Montreal, and soup kitchens have again been opened.

THE Peruvian steamer Maranon sailed yesterday from New Orleans to join the monitors, and will escort them to Pensacola where they will be made seaworthy.

MITCHELL'S House furnishing establishment, on Young street, Toronto, was gutted by fire last night. The adjoining store of Sutherland & Tailor was also considerably damaged. Loss covered by insurance.

A LARGE sale of condemned ordnance stores took place at Fortress Monroe yesterday, consisting of old cannon, muskets and sabers, &c., damaged during the war. They brought fair prices.

AUGUSTUS BERRY, *alias* Blanchard, has been arrested in Ogdensburg, New York, and Harry Jennings and Charles Stedman have been arrested in Boston, charged with robbing the broker's office of Charles H. Goodwing, on State street, Boston, over two years ago, of ten thousand dollars in gold coin. The accused are held to answer the charge.

THE street railway passenger depot of the Richmond line, on Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning, with twenty-two cars. The depot was occupied by the Bridesburg cars, headed by stoves. One of these stoves set fire to the cars, which spread so rapidly that the men in the office had to break away the iron bars from the windows in order to make their escape. Loss heavy.

More Steamboat Disasters—Empire Sunk Below Natchez by Caving of River Bank—$90,000 Loss on Boat and Cargo—Heavy Insurance in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday morning has the following: There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday, owing to the reported sinking of several steamers. Captain Benjamin F. Davidson, President of the Boatmen's Insurence Company, received the following dispatch yesterday morning:

THIRTEEN MILES BELOW NATCHEZ, December 27.

Captain Benjamin F. Davidson:

Steamer Empire sunk, this evening, at 8 o'clock, by the bank caving in on her, while lying into on account of fog. Boat a total loss. No lives lost.

CHARLES H. NASH, Clerk."

A later dispatch says she went down in fifteen minutes, and that the boat and cargo are a total loss. She left New Orleans on Friday morning, for Cincinnati, deeply laden with a valuable cargo, consisting principally of sugar, molasses, hardware and tropical fruits.

The Empire was a stern-wheel steamer, and formerly called the Jennie Hubbs, built at Cincinnati in July, 1863, by David Gibson & Co. She sunk on the falls of the Ohio in 1866, and was rebuilt at New Albany in 1867, and was sunk and raised on the Mississippi, below Cairo. She was valued at $15,000 in February last. She was 158 feet long, 34 feet beam, with 5 feet depth of hold. She has two boilers, twenty-six feet long and forty-four inches in diameter, and two lever engines, sixteen inches in diameter, with four feet stroke. Her registered tunnage was 247 tuns, with carrying capacity for 475. She is owned in New Albany, Indiana—five eighths by H. J. Reamer, and three eighths by Captain Hicks King, and insured principally in Cincinnati offices for $12,287.50, as follows: Reamer's five eighths—National, of Cincinnati, $3,187.50; Boatmen's, of Cincinnati, $1,500; New Albany, of New Albany, $5,000. In addition the remaining three eighths interest of Captain Hicks King, was insured in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, for $4,600.

The cargo is principally for Cincinnati, and valued at $75,000, the bulk of which is also insured in Cincinnati offices. Messrs. Hinman, Hobart & Co., James A. Frazier & Co., and Bare, Shinkle & Howell, of this city, have heavy shipments of hardware, sugar and molasses on the Empire.

MONTOON SUNK IN RED RIVER.

The New Orleans and Red river side-wheel packet Monsoon, bound for New Orleans with a cargo of cotton, sunk at Prudhomme's Bar, and is a total loss. The Monsoon was built in Cincinnati, in 1844, by Captain Dyas Power and David Gibson & Co., who sold her, several months since, to parties in New Orleans. She was worth $20,000, and is partially insured in Cincinnati offices.

An Incident at the Reno Funeral.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 24th tells the following:

Miss Laura Reno, the sister of the victims of the New Albany assassination, who was in the city yesterday, is described by those well acquainted with her, as a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments. It is also said that she possesses a large part of the brains of the family, which, added to an inflexible will and an intense desire for revenge, will sooner or later bring ruin or death upon some of the murderers of her brothers. At their funeral at Seymour, a few days ago, the attendance was quite large, and among other persons, a resident of Seymour, whose name we have forgotten, dropped in. He had scarcely made his appearance, before Miss Reno rose from her seat, and walking across the room, fiercely told him that was no place for him, that she recognized in him one of the murderers of her brothers, and if he did not leave immediately, it would be the worse for him. The fellow slunk out of the house like a whipped cur, frightened almost to death. Unless a great mistake has been made in the estimation of Laura Reno's character, the Jackson County Regulators will find that the oath of revenge she took over the dead body of Frank Reno, was no mere empty threat, to be forgotten in an hour, but a promise of terrible meaning.

Dreams and Delirium.

The observant physician occasionally remarks with surprise during delerium an individual, whose correctness of conduct and conversation leave nothing to be desired, will give utterance to words and sentiments which fill the bystander with horror, and that he will sometimes commit actions wholly repugnant to propriety. Scenes like this often induce those who are privy to them to imagine that many an exemplary saint is but a sinner with a flimsy disguise—a sort of whited sepulchre full of all abominations—yet the surmise is wholly incorrect. Who is there among us who in dreams is not tempted to do, and indeed to carry into effect (the idea) something which, if waking, he would abhor? In such a vision I have myself cut a brother open during his sleep, that I might take out his lungs and cure him of asthma ere he awoke; and anatomized my father after his death, only to awake, horrified by the words which had all the ringing sound of reality—"What are you doing boy? I am not dead yet!"—["The Restoration of Health," by Thomas Inman, M. D., in the Medical Mirror.

The Imperial Stag Hunts.

The Imperial stag-hunts at Compeigne always end with a 'curee.' After each hung with the hounds, whether a deer has been caught or not, at half past 8, the pack is brought into the front yard of the palace and caused to remain all together at the lower end; the *piqueurs* with their whips keep the canines in order. At a certain moment the imperial party and guests come out upon the balconies and the windows of the palace, and then a number of the imperial servants in their gala liveries, and bearing torches lighted, from a large circle in the court yard, keeping back the crowd of persons who are admitted therein to witness the spectacle. The head huntsman stands at the top of the court yard, having at his feet a deer hide, the head and horns attached to it. In the hide are wrapped up a number of pieces of raw meat. At a signal, the hungry hounds dash forward to the music of the horns, sounding the "hallali," but the moment they near the dead deer the horns cease, the huntsman smacks his whip, and back to the lower end of the court yard are the dogs driven. Twice is this repeated—at the third signal the huntsman draws away the head and hide, and the dogs rush upon the meat, which, amid the most impolite growlings and struggles, they devour. It is amusing to notice how the old dogs, which are up to the trick, make but a feint of rushing up, the first and second times, but do get in first when the opportune moment arrives. The fact is worth a whole volume of moralizing upon the actualities of life, and certainly the old one-eyed dog in the pack, who betrayed at first the most sublime indifference, and at the proper moment the most wonderful celerity, is a philosopher and merited the large piece he secured.

More Hanging—Pickpockets Taken From a Train and Lynched.

A couple of pickpockets were granted short shrift on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, Monday night. They boarded the train somewhere east of Columbus, and by the time it reached Humboldt had relieved several passengers of wallets, watches and other valuables. After leaving the latter place they robbed an old man of every dollar he possessed The affair created considerable excitement, which reached fever heat by the time the train arrived at Carroll Station, six miles beyond the Junction. When the cars stopped at Carroll the facts became known to the people about the depot, and it was suddenly resolved to forever rid the line of the railroad of these birds of prey. The fellows were taken out by residents and passengers, strong ropes were secured, and in a few moments their lifeless corpses dangled from the limbs of a tree. The lynching was conducted quietly. The proof was positive, the stolen poperty being found on their persons and identified. Their last earthly exploit was accomplished.

Our informant, Mr. W. C. Jones, conductor on the Memphis and Louisville line, did not learn the names of these latest victims of Judge Lynch, but they were doubtless members of a gang recently arrested here for vagrancy and ordered to leave the city. It is known that two of them procured tickets for Humboldt.

For several weeks pickpockets have been operating extensively on the lines of the Memphis and Louisville, Mobile and Ohio, and Memphis and Charleston railroads. They have robbed almost indiscriminately, and, until the summary action above mentioned, almost with impunity. Would it not "pay" the railroad authorities interested to employ three or four shrewd detectives to rid the lines of these scourges?—*Memphis Avalanche*, 23d.

Peabody's Gifts.

The benefactions of Mr. George Peabody are far larger than generally supposed. A few days ago, when his latest gift of half a million of dollars to the London poor was announced, we spoke of his donations as amounting to an aggregate of over four millions of dollars. But we have been furnished with an authentic list of Mr. Peabody's gifts, and we find that they amount to over double this sum;—in fact, they amount in all to over ten millions of dollars in our currency. The following list (gold values) will display the remarkable facts; and this list does not include the large sums he gave to further American interests in the great Exhibition of 1851, nor other large sums he has given for international banquets and such purposes:

To the poor of London	$1,750,000
Baltimore Institute	1,000,000
For education in the South to blacks and whites	2,000,000
For a museum to preserve American relics, Yale College	150,000
For a similar museum in Harvard College	150,000
For institute and education in Danvers	250,000
For a tree museum at Salem	50,000
To the State of Maryland	250,000
Bishop McIlvain for Kenyon College	25,000
Kane's Arctic Expedition	10,000
For "Memorial Church" to his mother	100,000
To members of his family	2,000,000
Total	$7,735,000

—*N. Y. Times.*

Tragic Results of Whipping a School-boy.

At Sal[illegible] Creek, in Hamilton county, Tenn. an affair occurred last Thursday, which resulted in the death of two men and the wounding of two more. The facts of the case are as follows:

Mr. Bean who has been engaged in teaching school, whipped a boy by the name of Hutchinson he having cut at the schoolmaster for having called him a "numskull." A man named Hutchinson, probably a relation of the boy's applied for a warrant for the arrest of the teacher, and was sent in company with one Smith, by the justice issuing the warrant, to make the arrest. They found Bean at the school house; who refused to surrender himself until a demand was made by a constable or sheriff, contending that Hutchinson and his comrade could not legally arrest him. A row ensued, in which firearms were used. Hutchinson was killed, and a man by the name of Moore, who was near by, though not engaged in the melee. The teacher, Bean, and Smith, the comrade of Hutchinson, were both wounded, supposed to be mortally.

The West Tennessee Horror.

The Hickman (Ky.) *Courier* gives the following concerning the burning of two negro children by their mother in Weakley county, Tennessee, on the 13th inst. It says the woman was formerly a slave of Mr. W. Jones and lived in a cabin some distance from the other houses on the farm, and was always regarded as a very ferocious negro. She dug a hole in the ground near her cabin, in which she placed both her children, covered it over with a large plank, and then built upon it a large brush fire, and actually cooked the children alive. The same day some citizens discovered the facts, which they at once made known to the sheriff of the county, who proceeded to the place and effected her arrest. After examination before a magistrate's court she was committed to jail at Dresden to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court for that county. In reply to some questions as to why she did such a horrible act, she replied that her children would not obey her, and she was determined to make them do so, if she had to kill them.

Documentary Evidences of Adulteration of Liquors.

Extract from the Special Report No. 5, of the United States Revenue Commission on Distilled Spirits, as a source of National Revenue, page 15:

For the manufacture of "*Imitation Wines*," the demand for distilled spirits has also, heretofore, been very large; four firms in the city of New York having reported to the Commission a consumption of 225,000 gallons of pure spirits for this purpose, during the year 1863. Large quantities of neutral or pure spirits, have also, heretofore, been used in the United States for the "fortifying" of cider to prevent or retard acidification, especially for cider intended for export to tropical countries, to the Southern States, or to the Pacific coast. One distiller, in Western New York, reports to the Commission a regular sale, during the year 1862, of *eight thousand gallons of proof spirits per month* for this purpose. No considerable sale of distilled spirits for the manufacture of "Imitation Wines," or for the "fortifying" of cider are reported to the Commission since July, 1864.

THE trial of Wm. Brooks and Chas. Orem, for the murder of Theodore Brodhead, near Delaware Water Gap, a few months since, commenced on Monday, at Stroudsburg, Pa. The most important witness is Thomas Brodhead, who was with his brother at the time the murder was committed. The trial will last three or four days.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW RAILROAD DEPOTS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and City Councils—Vacation of Streets and Alleys Asked—Proposed Bridges.

A special committee was recently appointed by City Councils to confer with the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the erection of new passenger and freight depots, the removal of the track from Liberty street, and as to other questions at issue between the city and the company. The Railroad authorities, a few days since, deposited in the office of the City Engineer, for the information and guidance of this committee, a carefully prepared plan of certain changes and improvements which they propose to make, looking to the removal of the tracks from Liberty street, and providing safe means of going to the Union Depot, both for foot passengers and those in vehicles. It is not proposed by the company in their plan to erect a new passenger depot—which has been the main idea in all previous discussions of the sub-The main features of the plan are as follows:

It proposes the vacation of Grant street, from Seventh to Liberty; Eighth street, from Liberty to Fountain; Cherry alley, from Liberty, and Poplar street, from Washington to Elm. This part of the proposition being acceded to, the Company will remove its tracks from Liberty street, and erect a new freight depot on Seventh street, probably at the corner of Seventh and Grant streets, but it is not proposed to change the passenger depot at present.

In order to obviate the difficulties and dangers which now surround the approaches to the Union Depot, the company propose to construct two bridges, thus: One commencing at the grade of Washington street, at the intersection of Popular street which is the first cross street on Washington, above the Grain Elevator, and terminating on Penn street, immediately opposite the yards of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. This bridge will stand at an elevation of sixteen and a half feet above the level of Liberty street, at the northwest corner of tha Elevator building. After extending over Liberty street, it will run obliquely to the point designated on Penn street, which is immediately west of the tracks of the Fort Wayne and Cleveland and Pittsburgh roads. Its length will be between seven and eight hundred feet, with a width corresponding to that of Washington street, which is forty feet. It is also proposed to construct another bridge, over the south half of Liberty street, commencing at a point opposite the old Mansion House, running eastwardly, and rising so as to intersect the Washington street bridge at the Elevator; thence gradually descending so as to strike the grade of Liberty street at or near Stevenson alley. This bridge will be about the same length as that leading from Washington to Penn street. These bridges are to be constructed of iron and handsomely ornamented.

The ground in front of the Union Depot will be securely fenced, so as to cut off all communication except by means of the bridges, which will be made to accommodate vehicles as well as foot passengers.

Foot travelers who wish to reach Liberty street, by way of Washington street, can take the bridge, and on reaching the Grain Elevator descend a flight of steps which are to be placed at this point. Steps will also be constructed from the Liberty street bridge, descending into the yard in front of the Union Depot. Another flight will lead from the Washington street bridge, south of the Elevator, at the point where the present steps descend. As these bridges will be constructed so as to accommodate all kinds of vehicles, and as they will span all the railway tracks centering at this point, it is claimed that all the difficulties and dangers now existing will be entirely overcome. That portion of Liberty street not occupied by the proposed bridge will be left open to travel as at present—the bridge, however, being free to the use of every person.

It will be observed that all communication with the depot by way of Grant street will be cut off. Those who find this thoroughfare their nearest route to the railway trains will be compelled to take the Washington street bridge, or go down to Smithfield street, and approach the depot from the bridge along Liberty street.

The Special Committee of Councils will meet this week, to consider the plan submitted by the Railroad Company, and will probably report it, with material modifications, or a new plan entirely, at the next meeting of Councils.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee—Convention to be Held in January—The Amnesty Proclamation.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee of Correspondence, was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday morning. The Chairman, C. J. Keenan, Esq., presided. The following resolution calling for a convention in January was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the county are requested to meet in their respective districts on Saturday, the 23d day of January—in the townships, from three to five o'clock, and in the other districts, from five to seven o'clock, to select two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 26th, at eleven o'clock, to elect eight delegates to meet in State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, &c.

The following resolution in relation to President Johnson's proclamation of Universal Amnesty, offered by R. H. Kerr, Esq., was also adopted:

Resolved, That on the day which the Redeemer of the world was born to save sinners, we are proud to note, that the President of the United States, in his clemency, issued his proclamation, giving freedom to all who participated in the late Rebellion. This act of benevolence and grace will speak peace to troubled souls. A grateful people will cherish in their heart of hearts the man who had the courage to be just and magnanimous to pardon the unfortunate.

There is Good Authority

For stating, that in this country, one adult out of every six, dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the greatest scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. D. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflamation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere. m:W:S:D&W.

Amusing Scene in Court.

On Saturday quite an amusing scene occurred in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Mellon presiding. Patrick McKenna, who had been convicted of stealing a cloak, was called up for sentence. His sentence had been deferred in order to give Patrick an opportunity to produce testimony as to his previous good character. He was directed to stand up, when the following dialogue ensued:

Judge Mellon—Where are your witnesses?

Patrick—(drawing from his pocket a dirty slip of paper)—Plase yer Honor, I have the names of Squire Bolton, Squire Strain, Squire McMasters, Squire Nicholson, Major Montooth and—

Judge—We will call some of these witnesses.

Squire Boston and the other Squires were called successively, but were not present.

Judge—Where did you obtain that garment? (pointing at the stolen cloak which Patrick had swinging gracefully upon one shoulder, giving to him the air of a bandit.)

Patrick—Please your Honer, I bought it from an old man, out of charity; I gave him a dollar for it, when it was not worth twenty-five cents, because he needed money.

Judge—You have been found guilty of stealing it. Why did you attempt to run away from the policeman who arrested you?

Patrick—Yer Honor, I was only after finding out if they were fit for duty.

Judge—We shall now pass sentence upon you.

Patrick—(excitedly)—I don't want any sentence; I appale to a higher court.

Notwithstanding his "appale" Patrick was sentenced to a term in the county jail. He marched out of court with a disdainful expression upon his countenance, muttering the while to the officer in charge of him, that he did not recognize the right of that court to pass sentence upon him, and he would therefore appale.

Judge S. waggishly remarked to the clerk, in an undertone, that he should enter the "appale" upon the minutes.

Questions of Jurisdiction.

Two questions of jurisdiction were brought to the attention of the Judges of the District Court on Saturday morning, which will receive the attention of the Court and the members of the bar. The first involves the jurisdiction of the District Court in cases of equitable proceedings in partition, it being claimed that the jurisdiction attaches exclusively to the Court of Common Pleas, although it has for many years been exercised by the District Court. The second involves the jurisdiction of the District Court in cases of lateral Railroads, it being claimed by the equally divided professional and judicial opinion, that the power is in all cases exclusively in the Court of Common Pleas, although for a long time the District Court has been taking cognizance of such matters. Both are of the gravest importance, especially the question of the equity power of the Court in cases of partition, involving, as it necessarily will, the title to much and valuable real estate which has thus been acquired. The Court has directed a thorough argument of the questions during next week, desiring to hear and receive the benefit of any members of the profession who may have examined the questions, and who may be interested in the result. If held adverse to the jurisdiction, curative legislation for past action, and making firm and stable all titles so acquired, will be necessary, and will be brought before the incoming Legislature.

Two or Three Colds

In succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists. MWS:DAW

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Attorney at Law.

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A Fact of Great Value.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Office hours from A. M. until P. M.

It is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to "puff" or notice the "thousand and one" articles known as Patent Medicines. We, however, vary from our rule in the present case, that we may call attention to the article known as "S. T.—1860—X., Plantation Bitters." We desire it understood that we do so without any solicitation or promise of benefit from the proprietor or other interested parties. We simply do it as an act of duty towards those who are laboring under physical disability, weakness, and the various complaints arising from impurities of the blood. Having used the Bitters at the instigation of a friend, (and, we confess, with some misgivings at the outset) we found them a most valuable medical compound, and to our great satisfaction accomplished the object for which they were used.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN

Cabinet Organs.

(*PATENTED* 1868)

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MASON & HAMLIN

Improved Vox Humana

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

THE MOST POPULAR IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE

in instruments of this class.

It is now several years since the invention and application to such instruments as the VOX HUMANA, which was the first applied by its inventor to the Organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were urged to introduce it to the public. In its then imperfect state, and especially considering its liability to get out of order, they were unwilling to adopt it. From that time continuous experiments for its improvement have been made in the factory of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company and elsewhere, which have at last been eminently successful, the result being the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, combining several patents.

In combination with the AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, used only in these Organs, it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing novel and exquisite effects; especially adding to its variety and delicacy of expression, and increasing, somewhat, its power. The peculiar excellencies of several Orchestral Instruments are successfully imitated; and altogether as frequently characterized by organists, "the effect is fascinating." It is simple in construction, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no seperate pedal.

Style and Prices.

Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices announced this month.

NEW STYLE No. 21—FIVE STOP DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut, carved and panelled, new design. Stops Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. *The best Organ of its size that can be made.* Price $170.

NEW STYLE No. 22—The same Organ, in Rosewood Case. Price $200.

NEW STYLE No. 29—The same in Pipe Organ style of Case, Carved and Panelled, Walnut, with richly Gilt Pipes. Price $300.

NEW STYLE No. 7—SUB-BRASS AND OCTAVE COUPLER CABINET ORGAN, FIVE STOPS—Diapason, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub-Brass, Vox Humana. Solid Walnut Case. Each key commands four separate reeds or vibrators. An Organ of surprising power and brilliancy, and great variety. Price $250.

STYLE No. 1—FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN—Solid Walnut Cases plain. Price $90.

STYLE No. 3—FOUR OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN. Solid Wolnut Case, plain. $75.

STYLE A—FIVE OCTAVES, ONE STOP—TREMULANT, with one set of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $100.

STYLE C—FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE STOPS, VIOLA, DIAPASON, MELODIA, FLUTE, TREMULANT, with two sets of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $120.

MANY OTHER STYLES AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

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E. P. Jones,	Hon. Thos. Mellon,
W. M. Gormly,	John D. Scully,
William A. Herron.	

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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia.

se14:eod:mC&eow:w1y

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

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Pure Glycerine, Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Glycerine Soap, Juniper Tar Soap, Tar Soap; Bazin's, Colgate and Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap; Goulard's Italian Medicated Soap; Bay Rum; Magnolia Water; Farina Cologne; Pure French and American Cologne;

Toilet Sets; Odor Sets; Sacket Powder, Lubin's Extracts; Coudray, Bazin's and Rimmel's Pomades; Fine Pearl Handled Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Shell, Rubber, Ivory and Horn Dressing Combs.

A full stock of Toilet Articles of every variety. Trusses, Braces, Supporters Bandages, Kneelets, Elastic Stockings, made to order direct from manufacturer's. Sponges, Bath Towels, Chamois Skins, Physician's Cases and Instruments; Drugs, Patent Medicines; Homœopathic Medicines; Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, by a careful and competent person.

A. TORRENCE.

AFFECTIONS OF THE

KIDNEYS

AND URINARY ORGANS.

DISEASES OF THIS NATURE ARE found to exist in persons of all ages. Children, and even infants, are subject to unnatural secretions of the Kidneys, and pain in voiding the urine, as well as adults. Especially is this the case with aged and infirm persons, and those whose habits are sedentary, nor is this a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the delicate nature of the kidneys, and the important functions they have to perform. All the superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous waste of the system, must pass through the kidneys, thence into the bladder, and passes off with the urine; consequently, any obstruction in the kidneys that will prevent these poisonous particles from being thrown off, will be followed by disease of the organs themselves, and more or less derangement of the whole system. Among the symptoms of such derangement are the following: Deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending around the loins to the abdomen, or a dull, heavy, numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen, to the inner part of the thigh; great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, feverish skin, headache, nervous and general debility, &c., &c.

In the removal and cure of such diseases, no remedy has yet been discovered that equals

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills.

They have been used extensively for upwards of forty years, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case, and are highly recommended by all who have used them. For sale by all druggists. de8

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DECEMBER, 1868.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

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Less Than Wholesale Prices.

We offer FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY our goods at a large reduction from regular rates. Our stock is full and complete in all departments, and we shall sell the best qualities and styles of Carpets at prices at which we cannot replace them, giving our customers an opportunity of obtaining bargains that may never be offered again. This special sale will continue only until the time of taking our annual inventory of stock at the end of this month.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Ave.

del4

BUY THE BEST.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sales Average 10,000 Machines per year More than any other Company.

None so simple.
None so durable.

Terms of Payment made to suit all purchasers.

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No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

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OF PITTSBURGH

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Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1862, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us. The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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James Laughlin,	Wm. R. Nimick,
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Thomas Bell,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman,	John H. Ralston,
	John Wilson.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug5:d&wtf

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Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whiskey Distillers.

The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box

BURNT ON THE SAME.

Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in endless Variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

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136 WOOD STREET,

de21:dtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF Pittsburgh, Dec. 12th, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

J. MAGOFFIN,
Cashier.
de14:3td:4tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO GLASCOW

AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35

Steerage, $30.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs,

Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES; TETTERS, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint of corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter, and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. This being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1 25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market st., and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia. fe21:mws:1yd&w.

SAVE YOUR FEED.

CUT HAY AND GROUND FEED are of double value, as when used in their ordinary state. We offer

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Of the very best patterns, at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

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WHAT EVERY HORSEMAN WANTS.—A good, cheap, and reliable liniment. Such an article is

DR. TOBIAS'
VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

In Pint Bottles, at One Dollar. For Lameness, Cuts, Galls, Colic, Sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure Ringbone nor Spavin, as there is no Liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without it after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For Colic and Bellyache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse Embrocation of the day. Use it, one and all. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists and Storekeepers.

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GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
jy15:eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 18 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, in Back Room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had large experience in a practice of over thirty years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder, and Kidney General Debility and Nervousness yield ready to his treatment. au26:eod&w

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, should see him without delay. Dr. BROWN also attends to all kinds of chronic ill-health. From long experience and study he can assure those who put themselves under his care that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private room, No. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET, Back Room. au24:eod&

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WANT of vital energy, nervous weakness, physical debility, or by whatever other name you choose to call that feebleness and depression which render its victims careless whether they live or die, is one of the most terrible of human affections. Fortunately there is an infallible prescription for it—Holloway's Pills. Let the weak and broken down try them. They are guaranteed by the experience of the whole civilized world. Sold by all druggists.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

Conference to be Held in Paris.

THE "TIMES" ON ALABAMA CLAIMS

Recall of Austrian Embassadors

Effect of Garribaldi's Manifesto.

Suspension of Hostilities Requested

IMPORTANT FROM RIO JANEIRO.

DEATH OF BARON CARELTON,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

LONDON, December 27.—The Oriental question absorbs attention. That a conference will be held is not absolutely certain, and if held sinister results, predicated upon similar attempts at conciliation are foretold. The Sublime Porte declines to yield the independence, or to make a sale of Crete, or to transfer that island to Egypt, or any other of the necessry basis for a compromise. Lord Clarendon, as was to be expected, adheres to the old policy of England in regard to Turkey. Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria are undecided in their views, while it is thought Prussia leans towards those of Prussia. It is certain that the Greeks count but little on direct aid from Prussia, but much on the insurrection on the part of their countrymen in Turkey. The Cretans seem quiet and indifferent.

GARIBALDI.

A manifesto from Garibaldi tells them that the proclamation of Spain as a republic will be the watchward for a new movement in Rome, and exhorts them to be in readiness for the event.

WON'T CONSIDER IT.

MADRID, December 27.—The semi official journals say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the concedure of the Isle of Cuba to the United States. Additional troops have sailed for Cuba.

ATTEMPTED MEDIATION.

LONDON, December 27.—It is said that President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, has engaged the kind offices of General McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, for an attempt to mediate with Lopez, and Don Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, has, in consequence, threatened to withdraw the Brazilian Envoy from the Argentine Republic.

LONDON, December 26.—A dispatch from Athens, of the 24th, says that the Grecian Chamber has voted the money asked for by the Government. The Chamber also granted the Government full power to raise more if need be, and make extraordinary levies of men for the army and navy.

The *Times*, this morning, has another long editorial on the subject of the Alabama claims. The people of both England and America, the *Times* says, are uneasy in regard to the relations which are to exist in the future between the two nations. This uneasiness arises from an ignorance of the true state of negotiations pending on the Alabama question. The *Times* believes that Secretary Seward himself abstracts sentiment, but that the question will be finally and amicably adjusted, under the incoming administration of President Grant. Reverdy Johnson is not likely to be removed by the administration, but will be permitted to remain and complete the work already begun. If Mr. Seward seeks to delay the settlement of this important question, he should be humored, but the basis of the protocol already agreed upon, by Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson, must remain fixed, and will, sooner or later, command the consent of both parties.

IN PARIS.

LONDON, December 25—Evening.—It has been arranged that a conference of the Great Powers shall assemble in Paris early in January.

TO BE RECALLED.

PARIS, December 25—Evening.—A dispatch from Vienna states that the Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople and Athens are to be recalled, and the positions filled by persons unobjectionable to both Turkey and Greece.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, December 25.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the bulletin of 4,800,000f.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 25.—A dispatch from Vienna states that it is certain the Western Powers will agree with Austria respecting the Conference.

THE PORTE AND THE GREEKS.

The Porte has extended the time for the departure of the Greeks from the Turkish dominions to five weeks.

PETITION PRESENTED.

PARIS, December 25.—The *Patrie*, last evening, had the following dispatch from Athens, dated November 22d: "The Committee on Action have addressed a petition to the Greek Government praying for peace. They urge the Government to support the popular feeling of the country, which is clearly for peace, and avoid war with Turkey.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES REQUESTED.

LONDON, December 25.—Prussia has asked of Turkey and Greece a suspension of hostilities until the end of the conference. The adhesion of Austria and Greece is regarded as certain and Italy and Greece as probable. The conference will assemble some time in January. Count Bismark hopes the session to be held in Paris. The *Temps*, Democratic, have little sympathies with the proposed conference.

A BLOCKADE.

LONDON, December 26.—An Athens dispatch states that two Turkish ships have been placed on the coast of Cerigo, to prevent the departure of Greeks for Crete.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

MADRID, December 26.—The *Gaulois* says: Russia urges the United States to take part in the Turkey and Greece difficulty.

SOUTH AMERICAN MATTERS.

MARSEILLES, December 26.—After the Allies failed at Villeta the Brazilian ironclads attacked the place and also failed.

IMMIGRAEION.

LONDON, December 26.—Reverdy Johnson received a deputation of artizans desirous of founding a colony in Nebraska. Mr. Johnson encouraged them.

ADVICES FROM RIO JANEIRO.

PARIS, December 25.—Later dates from Rio Janeiro have been received. The news is important. The allies had attacked the Paraguayans at Villeta in force, but were driven back with a loss of fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

DEATH OF BARON CARLETON.

LONDON, December 25.—The Earl of Shannon, Baron Carleton, died yesterday, aged sixty.

DECLINED A PUBLIC DINNER.

Henry W. Longfellow, the American poet, has declined a public dinner at Rome. He had dined with Hon. William B. Reading, of that city, and George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was among the guests.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE POLICY.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Dilkes, son of the eminent journalist, denouncing the recent violence by the British authorities at Yougtehow, China. Mr. Dilkes says upon such acts, that they are more dangerous to peace between England and the United States than the Alabama claims. The *Times* agrees with Mr. Dilkes, and pronounces the outrage a violation of the existing treaties, and justly offensive to the Chinese Government.

A KING FOR SPAIN.

MADRID, December 26.—Duke Montpensier announces liberal views in his manifesto to the Imperial Cortes, and suggests the nomination of his son, Duke Montpensier, for King, under a regency.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

ATHENS, December 26.—The Greek Chambers have acceded to the demand for the approval of an extraordinary credit to the amount of one hundred millions of drachmas, and also for extraordinary levies of men for the army and navy, as called for by the Government and reported in the cable dispatches of the 23d inst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE, December 25—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; tres ordinaire, on spot, 125 francs; low middlings, afloat, 121½ francs.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Matters.

A Denial from Solicitor Binckley.

Washington Monument Society.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR AID.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

Number of Judgments Issued

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

THREASURY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Fractional currency printed during the week, $455,000; shipments, $225,689; National bank currency issued, $94,810; amount in circulation; $299,767,044; fractional currency destroyed $201,084.

A DENIAL.

Solicitor Binckley, in a card to-day, reviews Representative Van Wyck's late report, and denies the truth of the statements therein concerning him.

AN APPEAL.

The Washington National Monument Society has addressed an appeal to the pastors, of the religious congregations of the United States, asking them to cause collections to be taken up in their respective churches on the Sunday immediately preceding the 22d of February next, the amount to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Society, in order that work on the Monument may be resumed. The appeal is signed by Andrew Johnson, President *ex-officio*, S. J. Bowers, First Vice President, U. S. Grant, Second Vice President, W. W. Corcoran, Third Vice President; J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer; John Carroll Brent, Secretary.

NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

A document just published shows the number of judgments rendered by the United States Court of Claims during the present year, the names of the parties in whose favors they were rendered, and of their attorneys and the amounts awarded. The Court gave favorable judgments in fifty-three cotton cases, the cotton having been captured by the United States forces. If the claimants in all such suits are required to prove loyalty to the United States at the time of the capture, the aggregate of these cotton claims is five hundred thousand dollars. The sums awarded range from under one thousand to forty-four thousand dollars. The Court threw out the claims for the acceptance of sundry bills of exchange or drafts by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The State Department has not received from Reverdy Johnson for a week past, any intelligence concerning the Alabama claims negotiations.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

Proclamation by the President.

Appropriate Christmas Gift.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1868.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY PROCLAIMED.

By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been, or were concerned, in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865; on the 7th day of September, 1867; and on the 4th day July, in the present year.

WHEREAS, The authority of the Federa Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such Presidential reservations and exceptions, as at the dates of said several proclamations were deemed necessary and proper, may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and, that a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion, extended to all who have borne any part therein, will tend to secure permanent peace, order and prosperity throughout the land, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people, and their respect for, and attachment to the National Government, designed by its patriotic founders for the general good. Now, therefore,

Be it known, That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

HAVANA.

Advices from Hayti—The Revolutionists Fortifying the Interior—Petitions for Abolition of the Death Penalty—Proposed Amnesty Considered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HAVANA, December 25.—Advices from Hayti state that Jacmel continued closely besieged. On the 9th inst. the garrison repulsed the pickets of the opposing force. Both parties sustained heavy losses.

Solnave's men of war continue to hover about the coast. The revolutionists are confident of fortifying the interior.

Advices from Venezula state that Generals Domingo Monagas, nephew, and Rupert Monagas, are candidates for the Presidency. The country is reported tranquil.

Advices from Mexico state that 2,000 laborers were engaged in constructing the Vera Cruz Railroad.

General Canto had been sent to Durango. General Queriogs was operating against Escobedo.

Petitions had been presented to Congress for the abolition of the death penalty; for the creation of a bank of hypothecates, and for the construction of a railroad from the Capitol via Oaxaca to the Pacific Ocean.

The financial and commercial condition of the Republic was critical.

Congress has approved of the project allowing the free export of minerals. A subversion of fifteen dollars per ton is to be granted to vessels constructed in the Republic.

Preparations for working a petroleum well in Oxaca had been commenced.

The formation of New Leon into separate States has been conceded by Congress. The question of forming a new State of Hidalgo was under discussion; also a proposition to export gold and silver bars under the same duty as coined money.

Congress had organized a grand jury to try Mejia and Romero. Mejia was found not guilty. The case of Romero was undecided.

A project of amnesty had been presented in Congress and was under discussion. The journals generally advocate clemency.

The following additional Mexican news have been received by the steamer Washington, from Vera Cruz:

General Rosecrans, United States Minister, was received by President Juarez on the 10th. The Congressional Committee, on the same day, reported treaties, except the Consular.

Mr. Plumb, late Secretary of Legation and acting Minister, was to leave Mexico January first.

The concession of a grant to the Tehontapro route was under discussion. Payments by the Treasury had recently been punctually made.

Public meetings, favorable to the Cuban revolution, had been held. General Escobedo was pushing his movements in Tamaulapez. Vargas had offered to surrender, but the terms proposed were refused. A plan of conscription had been initiated by the Minister of War.

The Washington brings $1,500,000 in specie for Europe.

The Government publishes in the *Gacta* the following account: After the battle of Morae the troops found among the baggage captured from the insurgents several jars of strychnine. Information previously received by the Government stated that strychnine was to be used to poison the Spanish troops throughout the Island. The official accounts of the battles states that the Goverment troops came up with the Revolutionists on the 18th inst. eighteen miles from Puerte Principe. They stormed the entrenched camp of the enemy and attacked them with bayonets. The latter were routed, loaing many men killed and wounded. According to the official account the loss of the Government troops was slight, only one man killed and eight wounded.

The loss of the revolutionists is not given, it being only stated that seven hundred horses were captured. The Cuban account of the affair states that the Government troops lost heavily in killed and wounded. The revolutionists also deny the statement that the Government troops captured all their arms and ammunition.

General Latorre sailed yesterday for Santiago, with troops, to take command of the Eastern department.

The revolutionists have destroyed the light house at Lucretia Point, endangering the navigation of the Bahama channel.

HAVANA, December 23, *via* Lake City, Fla., December 27.—It is reported that eight hundred fillibusters landed at Bay Cochinos, Santiago, December 18; also, that the Government has only eighteen hundred troops in that part of the Island, and that they are surrounded by ten thousand of the Revolutionary band. Laborers are without food, and are forced to join the Revolutionists. Business is suspended and importations stopped. The authorities are without funds and pay nobody. Distress and gloom everywhere prevail.

Manzanillo, December 20, via Lake City, Fla., December 27.—A Government force here numbering six hundred are closely besieged. Occasionally skirmishes take place between the revolutionary forces and the Government troops, but lead to no important results. The Government troops are suffering from bad and insufficient diet, and in consequence cholera has broken out amongst them.

CHICAGO.

Suicide of Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, Sister-in-Law of Charles Dickens, the Novelist—Funeral Obsequies of Rev. Dr. Burne—Imposing Ceremonies.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, December 26.—Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, wife of Augustus N. Dickens, a brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated novelist, committed suicide yesterday at No. 568 North Clark street by taking an overdose of morphine. She sent her children to the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence, on Christmas eve, to take part in getting up a Christmas tree. They remained there over night, and on return their home in the morning their mother was discovered on the floor dead, with a bottle of morphine by her side. Mrs. Dickens was thirty-five years of age. She leaves three children, respectively, eleven, eight and three years of age, two sons and one daughter. She has suffered much of late from poverty, being dependent almost entirely upon her friends for the necessities of life. The acrimonious controversy growing out of the conduct of her distinguished brother-in-law, Charles Dickens towards Mrs. Dickens, on the occasion of his visit, will be remembered by all.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The celebration of the solemn requiem mass, over the remains of the late Dr. Dunne, formerly Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Illinois, took place yesterday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was probably the most impressive ceremony of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The church edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands congregated in front of the church, unable to obtain admission. The Grand Mass was superbly rendered. Some forty or fifty priests were in attendance and took part in the ceremonies, and a large number of the sisterhood, including the Sisters of Loretto, the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Charity, and Sisters of the Holy Cross.

The absence of Bishop Duggan from these services was much commented upon and in many instances brought forth severe censure upon the conduct of that Prelate. To day the funeral obsequies of the deceased were celebrated in an imposing manner at the same place. The crowd in the vicinity of the church was immense, being largely composed of women and children who manifested in a marked manner their sincere sorrow for the loss of their favorite spiritual father. The funeral procession moved at 12 o'clock and embraced nearly all the Catholic Societies of the city. The hearse was magnificently decorated, drawn by four elegant black horses and guarded by a squad of Irish rifles in full dress, with reversed rifles. Five bands furnished the music, and the procession was more than a mile in length. The remains were thus escorted to the depot, placed in a car specially provided, and conveyed to Calvary Cemetery where they were committed to earth.

There seems to be some doubt whether the death of Mrs. Augustus Dickens, the sister-in-law of Charles Dickens, resulted from premeditated self destruction, or from the indiscreet use of morphine. She had been in the habit of using the drug for some time past for neuralgic pains, and a few days before her death she had borrowed a book of a neighbor, which treated of poisons, and had read it carefully, so that she must have been pretty well informed upon the character of the poison she was using. Still there was no seeming reason for committing the deed. Although poor she was beyond the reach of want, and had only the day before received a remittance of a certificate of deposit for one hundred dollars from some friendly source.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was rather ambiguous. It was that the deceased came to her death by an overdose of morphine, administered by herself, while in a state of mental abberration. This verdict, if it means anything, would indicate the belief of the jury, that Mrs. Dickens committed suicide, still her friends believe that her death resulted from accidental causes. Mrs. Dickens was buried to-day. Her children will be carefully provided for.

PHILADELPHIA.

Christmas—Shocking Accident—Destructive Fire—Newsboys' Dinner.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.—Christmas day was observed here in the usual style.

A shocking accident occurred this morning at the house of John McDonald, in the southern section of this city. The family went to sleep in a room, with a coal fire in the stove. The gas escaped into the room, and the whole family were suffocated. One daughter died, and another is not expected to recover.

Early this morning the chair factory of Bradman & Co., 111 North Front street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy. Several firemen were injured by falling ladders.

The news boys, to the number of one hundred and sixty-five, were entertained by a sumptuous dinner, at the *Ledger* building.

Mr. Childs presented about ten thousand dollars to the employees of the Philadelphia *Ledger* establishment.

NEW YORK.

Trial for Alleged Revenue Frauds.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

MORE OF THE ERIE MUDDLE.

THE BURLINGAME MISSION.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ALLEGED CASE OF REVENUE FRAUD.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The case of the United States against Blaisdell, Eckel & others, for alleged heavy frauds on the revenue, has been assigned for trial before Judge Blatchford on Thursday next, District Attorney Courtney having received instructions to bring it about as early as possible.

ORDER VACATED.

Judge Cardoso to-day vacated his order for taking the compulsory affidavit of Alex. S. Dinan, Vice President of the Erie Railway.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

One Thomas Henchs was frozen to death in Brooklyn last night.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A break occurred this evening in the main gas pipe on Broadway in front of the Olympic. The escaping gas forced its way through the masonry under the Theatre, and was first discovered in the ticket office. A man was sent below when, on his entering the vault, the gas ignited, burning him severely. The gas continued burning during the performance of the play without the audience, however, being aware of the circumstance. Every precaution was taken to guard against a panic.

THE ERIE MUDDLE.

The *Sun* to-day says of the proposed adjustment between the Central and Erie reads: It contemplates an alliance of the two companies, both to be allowed an unbroken connection with the West, thus giving to New York a wide and narrow guage road to Chicago and St. Louis. In consideration of this arrangement, and that the pending suits against Vanderbilt are withdrawn, or suffured to fall for want of prosecution, and that no injunction shall be obtained against the New York Central scrip dividend, Vanderbilt withdraws all his hostility to the Erie management and its financial operations and schemes for its extension, and the two companies agree to conduct their respective roads as allies, both offensive and defensive. It is certain that such a scheme of adjustment is now approaching perfection, and unless interrupted by unforseen obstacles, will be perfected on or before the first of January.

MISSING.

Rev. F. S. Rising, of this city, was one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamboat United States, burned on the Ohio. He has not been heard from since the accident.

EXAMINED.

Hon. John T Hoffman, Governor-elect, was yesterday examined before the Congressional Committee on election frauds.

DARING ROBBERY.

Some daring burglars on Thursday night robbed the safe of J. Edward Byland, auction and commission merchant, 46 Broadway, of diamonds, money, &c., amounting to $10,000.

SHOT.

Officer John Mallery was dangerously shot to-day, in attempting to arrest Jas. Clark, one of the gang of rowdies creating a disturbance on the street.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Hugh Campbell, bar tender at the Magnolia Hotel, was dangerously stabbed by Daniel Quin, with whom he had an altercation.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas passed off very quietly. The day was fine, but very cold. The churches were well attended in the morning, and the theatres filled at night.

DECLINES.

Collector Smythe has declined the tender of a testimonial from officers of the customs in this port, who proposed to have his portrait painted and hung up in the Collector's office, there to be always preserved. In his reply to the flattering letter of these gentlemen, he expresses hope for the early passage by Congress of Mr. Jenckes' civil service bill.

ACCEPTS.

Mr. Clinch, Collector, has accepted a similar compliment proposed.

THE ICE.

The ice on the Hudson river is said to be in better condition than for several winters, and the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association propose to have an ice boat regatta for a piece of plate by Tuesday next, if the weather continues favorable.

HEAVY LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., are stated at four million dollars.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Steamships United Kingdom and Europa, from Glasgow, via Maville.

BURLINGAME'S MISSION.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says:

London, December 26.—The Burlingame mission commenced its deliberation yesterday, and so far matters have been favorably discussed. A recent violence by a British man-of-war in the Chinese waters came up for investigation. Mr. Burlingame held that such vessels should only be used to protect life and property when immediately exposed to danger, but otherwise the subject became properly the matter of diplomatic reference to the Ambassador at Pekin, and the act might lead to war. It is thought the English Goverment will also regard the matter in this light.

THE Supreme Court of Boston has decided that the enactment of the liquor license law last winter did not repeal the law known as the "Liquor Nuisance Act," or the sixth section of the 87th chapter of the general statutes which is as follows: "All buildings, places, or tenements resorted to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gambling, or used for the sales of intoxicating liquors shall be decided nuisances." This law it is well known allows the prosecution of both the occupant of and the owner of the buildings so used. The decision is quite a surprise, and an unpleasant one to many parties who had been complained of under the act, and whose cases have awaited this decision.

AN inspection of the Peruvian monitors at New Orleans, resulted in the Board reporting that they were unfit for sea. They will sail this week for Pensacola, for repairs, before taking their final departure. If report is true, the Peruvian Government has been badly swindled by the sale, and a month may intervene before they sail for Peru.

ST. LOUIS

New Mexican Legislature Commenced—Fire, &c., &c.,

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, December 25.—The new Mexican Legislature met on the 7th inst., and organized by electing Hon. Seviro Bacon President of the Council, and Hon. R. M. Stephens Speaker of the House.

The fine residence of Col. John Knapp, one of the proprietors of the Missouri *Republican*, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Loss covered by insurance in home companies.

The St. Louis Charing House went into operation yesterday.

Two freight trains on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, collided two miles west of Chillicothe, about three o'clock Thursday morning. Both engineers, A. A. Cooper and H. Young, and both the firemen, Muffetts and Keevy, were instantly killed. The engines were completely smashed and several of the cars burned. Both trains were running on telegraph time, and the westward bound train was behind time. It is stated that the body of a young lady was found in the wreck, burnt to a crisp from the waist up.

A train on the Iron Mountain Railroad, was thrown from the track just below Jefferson Barracks, about fourteen miles from this city, yesterday morning. One of the cars, containing about twenty persons, was precipitated down an embankment, making two complete revolutions, and nearly every person in it was more or less injured, some of them severely, but none fatally.

The weather has been very mild to-day, and the snow which fell on Christmas night has nearly all disappeared.

General Sully sent a detachment of cavalry from Fort Harker, on the 21st inst., to scour the upper valleys of the Solomon, Republican and Saline rivers, in Kansas, it being reported that the Indians have recently been seen in that region. General Sully thinks that General Sheridan will return from his campaign in twenty or thirty days, and will suspend operations until March, to give his horses rest.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Destructive Fire—Heavy Loss.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LYNN, December 26—A fire this morning destroyed the Lyceum Hall building, the First Central National Bank; W. S. Partridge, clothing; Perley B. Mansfield, hatter, and ex-Mayor Johnson, insurance agent. The property of the bank is probably safe in the vaults. Frazier's block, a large and costly building containing the post office was also burned; the letters and principle contents of the post office were safely removed. Among the occupants of the block were the Lynn Light Infantry, who lost all their arms and uniforms. The Sagamore Temple of Honor; the Lynn Wood Lodge; Good Templars; a temporary theatre of the Boston theatre company, and Wells & Musso, boot and shoe stitchers; the latter employing a large number of women. Mr. Frazier also had a shoe manufactory in the building. The flames next commenced with Rubies block, which was destroyed. Among the occupants were Wm. H. Gale, Sanderson & Bro., and Beeche, Beede & Co., S. P. Driver & Co., and Beeche & Berry, also shoe manufacturers; Wm. A. Atwell, dealer in leather occupied the basement. The firms all had large stocks the greater part of which were removed before much damage was done. The loss is roughly estimated at $300,000. There are probably six hundred persons thrown ont of employment.

LATER.—Some of the principal losses by the fire this morning are: Frazier's block valued at $90,000; insured for $25,000; loss on the stock, $100,000; insured at $80,000; Lyceum Hall valued at $15,000; insured at $6,000; Robinson's block lost $65,000; insured at $40,000; Wm. H. Gales' shoe manufactory loss $25,000; fully insured; Sanderson & Bros. loss $10,000; George Breede & Co., $50,000, and Civer & Bro.; all insured, All the letters and everything of value in the post office were saved. The funds and securities of the Central Bank were found safe in the vault.

NEWS SUMMARY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SPEAKER COLFAX and wife, left Springfield yesterday morning for Albany.

M. W. PERKINS' powder mill, at Westfield, was destroyed by an explosion on Thursday night last. Loss $15,000.

THE New York *Herald* says: "The finance question and the proposed Indian department will go over to the next Congress."

WATERHOUSE'S Cassimere Factory, Warwick, Rhode Island, was burned on Friday. Loss, $60,000. Insured mostly in Boston offices.

ANOTHER rich strike, equal, if not superior to the famous Eberhardt mine, is reported in the White Pine district, Nevada. One estimate makes it fifteen hundred dollars per ton.

The President of the Board of Assessors has just completed a census of the city and county of St. Louis, which gives a population of 241,071, an increase since 1864 of 53,251.

THE severe snow storm which occurred at Buffalo on Christmas, has not impeded travel All the trains are running into the city from the East and West and are on time.

SOME five story houses near Sappers Bridge, Ottawa, were burned on Friday night last. They contained a large quantity of matches, sulphur and five thousand bushels of oats, all of which were consumed. Loss $30,000.

THE city of Havana, Cuba, was on Saturday, much excited by the reported success of the revolutionists. It is thought the reports were started to cause an outbreak in this city, but everything is quite at present.

THE first and second mates of the ship Santee were sentenced to the San Francisco State Prison, on Saturday, the first for two years and the second for one year, for inhuman treatment of two apprentice boys during the voyage from New York to that port.

A DESPERATE fight between negroes and Germans occurred in a ball-room in McKenzie street, Newark, New Jersey, on Christmas eve. At the commencement of the trouble, the lights were put out, and the greater part of the fight took place in the dark. Five persons were injured, and nine negroes were arrested.

A FIRE broke out in Lyceum Hall, Lynn, early Saturday morning, and at last accounts was destroying a large amount of property. Several steam fire engines have been sent to Lynn from Boston. The fire broke out about midnight, and extended to Frazier's Building and Bubrick's new block, which were totally destroyed. The fire is now under control, and the loss will not be as great as was feared before the arrival of the Boston engines, and will probably not exceed $300,000.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEGRO CONVENTION.

The "Loyal But Disfranchised" in Council—Address of the President—Discussion of the "Manhood" Question.

A short time ago, a call upon the "loyal but disfranchised men of Pennsylvania" to send delegates from the western counties of the State, to a Convention to be held in this city on the 28th inst., was published, and in accordance therewith, a large number of delegates assembled yesterday morning in the Wylie street African M. E. Church. The Convention came to order by calling Rev. W. H. Hunter to the Chair. Prof. S. A. Neale was appointed Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting, as stated in the call, is "to take into consideration the general interests of the African race, and to institute measures to secure the rights of citizenship to every loyal man, irrespective of creed or color."

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Jesse Divine.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and, while they were preparing their report, a number of speeches were made by delegates.

The report of the Committee showed that there were one hundred and thirty delegates in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, a Committee, consisting of one member from each delegation, was appointed on Permanent Organization. A Finance Committee was also appointed.

The following list of officers was reported by the Committee on Permanent Organization: President, Rev. H. H. Garnett; Vice Presidents, Revs. J. W. Divine, W. H. Hunter, A. Cole, D. Jackson, and a number of others. Five Secretaries were appointed. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Garnett, upon assuming the chair, made a speech thanking the delegates for the honor conferred upon him. He said it seemed as if there was never before a time when the need of such a gathering was so apparent; never a time when it could be made productive of as much good in the upbuilding and elevation of a race of men long without the rights which appertain to dignified, ennobling manhood, crushed and kept down by the iron heel of the foul oppressor. He trusted that all in attendance would solemnly feel the great responsibilities which rested upon them, in acting upon the business of the Convention. Among the important matters which they would consider were the best methods of bringing about the moral, intellectual and financial advancement of the loyal but disfranchised men, everywhere. He recommended the presentation of a petition to the National Congress of the Union for a change in the Constitution, and a recognition of the rights of all loyal men in the land, irrespective of creed or color. Their cause was one of humanity, and needed but a proper presentation to the world to ensure its speedy success.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garnett's address, a number of Committees were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The delegates reassembled at seven o'clock last evening, and the Convention was called to order by the President.

The Business Committee presented the following:

WHEREAS, A large number of the loyal and patriotic citizens of this Republic are deprived of the right of suffrage, which is the cardinal principle of our Government and the chief safeguard of liberty, and

WHEREAS, The amendment of the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery removed the excuse for tolerating a distinction of race, color or previous condition with respect to civil and political rights, and recognizes all citizens as justly entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities which are inseparably connected with such a relation; therefore

Resolved, That we, the disfranchised citizens of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled, in common with those who are in like manner proscribed in other States, do respectfully and earnestly pray Congress to pass an act submitting a constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the several States, making the elective franchise uniform and impartial, without regard to color, race or previous condition.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the American people in the great political strergth which we have recently proven, rallied around the standard bearing the motto "Let us have Peace," and bore it in triumph through the conflict, that we believe that equal and impartial suffrage based upon a Constitutional provision which cannot be misunderstood or misconstrued, will secure to the country a speedy and a permanent peace.

Resolved, That we demand the restoration of our political rights on the grounds of our birthright, as a recognition of our manhood, and as a defence of our liberties, and as a means of protection to our wives and children.

Resolved, That we further claim the exercise of impartial suffrage in view of the services which we have rendered to our country in the times of peace, in the Revolutionary war, in the war of 1812, and in the late Slaveholders' Rebellion, in all of which trying periods we have been unconditionally loyal to the Government.

Resolved, That inasmuch as ignorance is a curse, and intelligence is a blessing, and that the former, with its crimes and affiliations, must give place to the latter, when it comes burdened with its priceless rewards, we do therefore entreat our brethern to educate themselves and to bestow upon their children the inestimable blessings of education.

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend to our disfranchised brethern to hold in high estimation the principles of industry, frugality and temperance; and also to cherish in their hearts the sacred teachings of the Christain religion, for "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

Resolved, That the meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) evening be devoted to the consideration of the religious and educational statistics of our people in this State.

Resolved, That this Convention most heartily approve the call for a National Convention, which is to assemble in the city of Washington, D. C., January 13, 1869, and which is to be composed of disfranchised citizens and their friends, and that delegates at large be sent to it from this Convention.

After some discussion, the report was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, fixing the fee for membership at fifty cents, was submitted and adopted.

A collection was taken up to defray expenses already incurred.

The Convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

Second Day's Proceedings—Discussion of the Resolutions, &c.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention of "loyal but disfranchised" met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Rev. Garrett in the chair.

The first half hour of the session was occupied with singing and praying.

The third resolution of the series presented on Monday by the Business Committee was taken up and adopted without debate.

The fourth resolution was taken up. It claims impartial suffrage on the ground of services rendered to our country by the African race.

Mr. Carson thought the colored people had a right to suffrage. It was granted to them in this State in the days of William Penn. The black man had voted here for one hundred and seventy-six years—up to 1839. Why should he not vote now?

Mr. Coulter said there had never been a people more loyal and true to this country than the African race. On the ground of their loyalty they claimed suffrage. He did not demand it, for it was not in their power at present to demand their rights. What they wanted was to get into power, so they could demand their rights. The speaker was in Augusta, Georgia, during the war, and assisted three Federal prisoners to escape. He afterwards went to Washington City and asked for assistance on the ground of his loyalty and the services he had rendered to the Union cause. It was shortly after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and he laid his case before President Johnson. Andrew said to him: "You are now a free man, and that ought to compensate you for all you have done." He next applied to Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham. Robert took him to Stanton, the Secretary of War, and after he had explained his situation to that eminent man, Mr. S. gave him one hundred dollars, and bade him God speed. [Great applause.]

The fourth resolution was adopted unanimously.

The fifth and sixth resolutions were then taken up and adopted without debate.

Mr. Murray offered a resolution in regard to financial matters, recommending the establishment by the negroes of a Savings Bank.

Upon this considerable discussion ensued, those opposed to the Savings Bank scheme contending that it would interfere with one of the grand objects of the African citizens of America—that of fraternizing with the whites. By the establishment of a bank or any other institution for the blacks exclusively, they would themselves be widening the distinction between the races.

At twelve o'clock, while the motion was still under discussion, the Convention adjourned until two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the delegates re-assembled, and the Convention was called to order by the President.

The discussion of the resolution in regard to a Savings Bank was resumed, and after considerable debate, a motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

The Secretary read a petition to the State Legislature, urging the passage of a law securing impartial school privileges to colored children. It asks that colored children be admitted with white children impartially into the common school privileges of the State. They ask this as fathers, whom all posterity will hold responsible; they ask it as loyal citizens of the State; as having been soldiers of the nation. They ask it, not so much on the ground of taxation and wealth, as because of their manhood.

The paper was re-committed to the Business Committee for verbal corrections.

The following are the delegates to the National Convention: Rev. John Peck, C. W. Knighton, Rev. Henry Highland Garnett.

The memorial to the Legislature, which was referred back to the Business Committee for correction, was subsequently taken up and adopted.

A resolution recommending that the first day of January, 1869, be set apart by the colored churches of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and vicinity for the celebration of the emancipation of the colored people, was adopted.

A resolution recommending Avery College and Wilberforce University to the colored people as excellent educational institutions, and entirely worthy of their support, was adopted.

The remainder of the session was occupied in hearing reports of Committees, and at five o'clock the Convention adjourned till seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at seven o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the newspapers of the city for their excellent notices of the proceedings was adopted.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for their hospitality to delegates was also adopted.

Mr. Hughes submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, whose inscrutible wisdom and goodness has removed from the stage of action our dearest friend and unyielding defender, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, we most deeply deplore the loss of one whose services and value was so inestimable; that a long life spent in the service of his country, and in defence of the dearest rights of the colored man, has endeared him to our hearts, and we will ever cherish and teach our children to cherish his unfading memory as freedom's unflinching champion, the nation's ablest son and shield, Tyranny's and Treason's deadliest foe, the black man's tried, truest and most determined friend, the fearless advocate of the cause of humanity, and the unswerving supporter of Justice and Equal Rights.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That this Convention is hereby constituted an annual organization, and when it adjourns it will do so to meet again in the city of Allegheny, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1869.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution, offered at the afternoon session, to the effect that the distinctions made by colored people in their places of business in favor of the whites, was degrading to the colored race, was the principal topic of discussion. The resolution was finally adopted.

It was resolved by the Convention that its next meeting be held in Allegheny City, on the 21st of December, 1869.

An Executive Committee was appointed to prepare a call and perform other duties pertaining to the next Convention.

P. H. Murray presented the following address, which was adopted:

Of nearly every State in the North, Pennsylvania has been the most persistent and obstinate in her aggressions upon the rights of the colored man, and her opposition to his civil and political enfranchisement.

Sixty thousand and more of her citizens remain upon her soil only to plow and plant it; only to dig out her richest ores; only to labor in building up her substantial wealth, and only to help fight her battles in behalf of the nation, without any recognition or participation in her governing powers, or even the enrollment of her black heroes' names on her State Roll of Honor.

In her courts of law, neither in the bar nor the jury box; in her halls of legislation, neither in the Senate nor the House; at the polls, neither to vote nor to be electors; in her schools, to be proscribed; in her public institutions always to have our pauperism, insanity and crime recognized, but never our manhood. We are her friends and it cannot profit her to keep us weak. We are her laborers and to keep us fettered is to destroy our productive powers.

We are punished for crimes and we should be rewarded for merit. We are taxed and we should be represented. We have to bear her burdens and we should enjoy her franchises.

We are struggling up into the higher levels of the intellectual and political. We are contending for the equality of man. We are contending for a voice and vote in the councils of the State, should the State fail to heed our claims, we shall still remain her friends; but every time we look upon our national banner with beauteous stripes and radiant stars, we shall remember only how under its shadows we fought and bled for the maintenance of these rights for which we ask and feel to be ours.

Adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

The Fiery Cross.

On Monday evening a second attempt to light the great cross, which tops the new Cathedral spire, proved a perfect success. The lighting was effected in a very brief space of time. The flame was first applied to the lower jets at the base of the cross, and, with a flash, the whole cross blazed up almost instantaneously. This is due to the contiguity of the jets to each other. The cross is supplied with rows of jets outside the edges and all the way around, placed two inches apart, and also with central jets running up the middle of the upright and along the arm of the cross. Two ½ inch pipes supply the outside burners, and a 1¼ inch pipe the central jets.

On special occasions, the cross will be lighted by electricity, after a design devised by Rev. Father Hickey. This plan uses a powerful battery; the wires from which extend parallel to the base of the cross, and approach each other, without touching, where a gas jet intervenes. When the battery is set in motion, and the current of electricity generated, it is known that in passing from the positive to the negative pole, which, as we have said before, are in proximity, the electricity manifests its progress through the air by a flash, just as the phenomenon of lightning originates. At this moment, the gas escaping from the burner is ignited, and one jet catches up and passes the flame, until the entire cross is a mass of fire. At a distance the effect is impressive, and recals to mind the historic cross, which presented itself in the heavens, as an omen of good fortune, to the Emperor Constantine, previous to an engagement with the Pagan. This is the first instance of outside illumination, effected by electricity, which has ever been introduced into our country, and its success, is due entirely to home talent and industry.

A Pittsburgher Killed at a Boston Theatre.

George Mafflit, a brother of James S. Mafflit, the pantomimist, met with a frightful accident, by which he lost his life, at the Theatre Comique, in Boston, on Thursday evening last. He was employed at the Theatre to manage the curtain and other matters on the fly-loft, and about half-past eight o'clock, when the ballet was on, the dancers and others were startled by an unusual noise on the stage near the wings. There was a sound of some one striking, after a fall and a cry of pain. It required but a moment to ascertain that Mr. Mafflit had fallen from the fly-loft to the stage floor, and was seriously injured. It appears that he had fallen headforemost, and struck his head upon the stairs ascending to the loft, a distance of about twenty feet. In his descent he grazed against one of the gymnasts, who was standing near, and then glanced off so that his head struck one of the steps of the stairway, cracking that and another; thence he fell to the floor. There was a bad cut upon the head just above and behind one of the ears, which bled copiously. When picked up Mr. Mafflit was insensible, and Physicians were at once sent for, but he lived only a few moments. It is supposed that Mr. Mafflit was sitting in a chair, and tipped over, while dozing. He was twenty-three years of age.

Masonic.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania elected at the quarterly communication held in Philadelphia, December 2d, were installed into their respective positions on Monday. After the conclusion of the ceremonies the R. W. G. Master, Richard Vaux, announced the appointments for the ensuing Masonic year, among whom we notice the following Pittsburghers: J. W. M'Ilyer, Grand Chaplain; William Noble, Lodge 45, Grand Steward; James Herdman, No. 287, Committee of Finance; R. Biddle Roberts, Committee on Correspondence; Dr. A. M. Pollock, District Deputy Grand Master for the counties of Allegheny and Beaver. General Richard Coulter, of Greensburg was also appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana.

Moore's Rural New Yorker

This excellent authority on practical and scientific subjects appears on a quadruple sheet of sixteen pages, of five columns each, just double its former size, which is destined to make it still more popular. The *Rural New Yorker*, long ago justly earned a wide reputation as the best authority on farming and gardening subjects, while its educational, literary, news and other matter, together with its illustrations, has made it second to no journal of its class in the country, and as such we take pleasure in recommending it. The *Rural* is a weekly paper, and is furnished to subscribers at three dollars a year. See prospectus in another column.

Waiting for Health

This seems to us a good deal like waiting on Fortune, who never calls of herself to give us her favors. If we want them we must work for them, and then if they do not come we have no cause to lament our folly. Health is a great boon, but its loss is rarely, if ever, regarded by those in its enjoyment. The timely application of a remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will often eradicate from the system, the acrid material which is apt to overburden and obstruct the vital powers. If you have a hoarseness take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you have spitting of blood take it. If you have a cough take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you have difficulty of breathing take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you have catarrh in the head, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will cure you. If you have asthma take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you have bronchitis, take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you have chillings and rigors take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If your blood is depraved take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you wish to strengthen your chest, take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you wish to clean out the chest take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. If you get a cough suddenly, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will cure it in half a day. Dr Keyser's Lung Cure is a simple but sure medicine. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a good tonic medicine. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is suitable to any age.

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PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The weather has been changeable; but on the whole pleasant. Trade will necessarily be restricted until after the holidays. Navigation was resumed yesterday by the departure of the New State for Wheeling and Parkersburg. Other boats are receiving and will depart during the week. Produce—The receipts abou keep pace with the wants of the local trade; prices have undergone but little change. Flour—The receipts from the west were the largest we have noticed for some time, amounting to 3,684 bbls. This makes the market healthy, so far as relates to supplies. Prices have undergone no change. We notice a fair jobbing demand. There is neither speculative or export inquiry. The sales from store to the trade were liberal. The mills in both cities are doing a good business with dealers that purchase to sell again. The sales since our last were as follows.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The receipts are increasing. Since our last the following were received: Oats, 1,267 sacks; rye, 2,417 sacks; barley, 600 sacks; wheat, 300 sacks; corn, 3,214 sacks. The current rates, with sales, were as follows: Wheat—The market was without any change; prime red winter is held at $1 83@1 85 per bush. Oats—Under the increased receipts the market is weaker; sales were reported at a decline of 1c per bushel, viz: 63@64c; from store the usual advance was obtained. Corn—The market is dull at a shade lower in prices; sales were reported of new ear at 86@85c per bush Rye—The market is not so firm, the outside figures at present being $1 45 per bush. Barley—The market is quiet but unchanged; we quote nominally at $1 90@2 00 for No 1 spring per bushel.

BUTTER—The supply at present exceeds the demand. Prices have declined. We can report sales of 1,500 lbs of roll at 38c. The current rates for roll being 38@40c. The receipts were 19 packages.

FLOUR—The market was dull with receipts since our last amounting to 3,684 bbls; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; from store we note sales of No. 1 spring western at $7 50@8 00; winter wheat, $9@9 50. The mill prices are the same that have been current for some time—we omit them.

APPLES—The supply in the market is limited, holders being firm; we can report sales from store, ranging from $6 50, to $4@5 00 ₱ barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts were fair; the market, however, is very firm, with sales on arrival, at 10, 11@12c ₱ lb. These are certainly large figures, and indicate pretty conclusively, that prices will rule high during the coming season.

BEANS—Prices unchanged; sales at $3 50 @3 75.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens, at 11@12c ₱ lb; turkeys, 15@16c ₱ lb; market firm.

POTATOES—Market firm, with a fair jobbing demand; Peachblows, 85@90c ₱ bushel.

CORN MEAL—We note regular sales at $1 @1 10 ₱ bushel.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 31, 1868.

CATTLE—The market since our last has been moderately active, and the amount of business transacted was fully as large as could be expected under the present circumstances. The number of cattle disposed of will exceed 900 head. For prime shipping cattle there was a good demand, all that were offered being readily disposed of at fair prices, the advance over last week's figures ranging from 25@30c ₱ cwt. As usual, the demand for common and low grades was very dull, showing plainly that a better article was required to meet the wants of the market. At the close of the market the pens were nearly empty. The range of prices was: Prime to extra shipping steers, $7 60@8 00, medium, $6 50@7 00; stock cattle, $4 00@5 00; as to quality and condition, with an active demand. Bulls were not much fancied, and sold at $3 00@3 75 ₱ cwt

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 10	1,311	3 12@7 87
December 17	1,267	3 75@7 25
December 24	1,130	4 00@8 50
December 31	900	$4 00@8 00

The above shows a falling off in sales amounting to 180 head. The market closed firm with a fair demand for good Cattle.

SHEEP—The market since our last was a dull one during a portion of the time; towards the close, however, there was a better feeling exhibited owing principally to a large falling off in the receipts. Prime fat mutton was in demand and sold readily at $4 50@5 50 per cwt Common to medium, $3@3 50. We heard of some lots of very common selling as low as $1 00@1 10 per head. The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 10	10,440	3 00@4 00
December 17	8,077	3 50@4 15
December 24	6,850	3 25@6 00
December 31	6,550	3 00@5 00

The above shows a falling off in sales of 300 head. The market at the close was steady with a fair demand.

HOGS—The operations in hogs was not large. The market was very firm with a further advance in prices of 50@75c per hundred. Since the date of our last review the rates were considered so exorbitant that packers here are holding off. They do not see any money in hogs at the present prices. The sales were 9,250 head. The extreme range of prices were $9@9 50@10@10 50, the latter figures were generally paid for hogs suitable for shipping.

The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

December 10	18,498	$7 00@ 8 90
December 17	19,831	7 25@ 9 00
December 24	12,420	7 50@ 9 50
December 31	9,250	9 00@10 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 27, 1868.

CATTLE—Market firmer in consequence of light supply—only 500 head—and prices ruled higher; sales of prime to extra at $7¼@8¾; good to medium at 6½@7, and stockers at $4@4½.

Quigley, 4 head of good steers and heifers to Zeigler & Keefer, at 5 25; McCaslin sold 10 head of commonish steers and heifers to Zeigler at 4 25; Stakely & Bro., 27 head mixed stock at 4 to 4 50; A. W. Wicks, 23 head Butler county steers and heifers at 4 to 4 75; L. Rothchilds, 21 head at 6 75 to 7 50; Peter Hartman, 14 head at 4 to 6 50; M. Verner, 11 head at 4 to 5 75; Kraus & Haas, 35 head at 6 to 7 50; Zeigler & Keefer, 23 head at 5 50 to 7; Myers & Needy, 54 head at 5 to 7 50; Greenwald & Kahn, 43 head at 4 50 to 7 75; S. Marks & Bro., 42 head at 6 50 to 7 50; Hazlewood & Blackstock, 23 head at 6 75 to 7 75; Smith & Blue, 15 head at 3 50 to 4 50; Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 21 head; Nicholas Carr, 16 head at 5 to 8; Hedges & Taylor, 21 head at 5 to 8 25; Trauerman & Lobman, 80 head at 4 75 to 7.

SHEEP.

Market firmer in consequence of a diminished supply, less than 2,000 head, and prices higher, ranging from 75c to 4 00 per head, as to quality.

Adam Eckert 106 head, at 1 50 to 3 00 per head; G. Minner 180 head at 75 to 3 00 per head; McNeese & McCaslin 300 head, at 1 00 to 3 50 per head; John Wallace 200 head at 1 00 to 1 50 per head; Alexander (Mercer) 140 head at 1 25 to 3 00 per head; A. N. Wicks 600 head, at 1 00 to 2 50 per head; Moulton 107 head, at 1 50 to 1 75 per head; Hazlewood & Blackstock 200 head, at 1 50 per head; Emerick & Co. 69 head

HOGS.

Have advanced from 1 to 1½c per pound with sales of 700 head in a retail way at 9½ to 11½c, gross, as to quality.

MARRIED.

HENDRIE—BROWN—On Thursday evening, Dec. 24th, at the residence of the bride's parents, West Virginia, by the Rev. John Cowl, Mr. ARCHIBALD HENDRIE, of this city, to Miss BARBARA BROWN, of West Virginia. No cards.

DIED.

CONNELLY—On Thursday morning, December 24th, at one o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Peter Connelly, in the 38th year of her age.

GARDNER—On Tuesday morning, December 29th, at ten o'clock, F. M., youngest son of F. M. and Wilhelmina Gardner, aged ten months.

CARR—At Edgefield, on the 26th instant, CAROLINE, wife of Wm. Carr, in the 41st year of her age.

KUNZ—Saturday evening, December 26th, at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH KUNZ, daughter of Adam and Katharina Kunz, in the 17th year of her age.

Exuberant Health

Is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world *need an occasional tonic*, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a *pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic* is the grand desideratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, i. e., it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public is concerned, *ad nauseum*, in the hope of rivaling it, but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known, or as generally used.

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AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

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THIS JOURNAL is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents. Its Conductors earnestly labor to render it Reliable Authority on the important Practical and Scientific Subjects connected with the business of those whose interests it advocates. The aim is to make it eminently Instructive, Useful and Entertaining as a FAMILY JOURNAL, by adapting it to the wants and tastes of all people of intelligence and refinement. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary, News and Commercial Matter, with appropriate Illustrations, than any other journal,—rendering it by far the most complete RURAL, LITERARY, FAMILY AND BUSINESS NEWSPAPER in the World.

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Contents of the Rural for Jan. 2.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

	Page.
Description of a Circular Mansion, with Engraved Elevation and Plan; Our Designs and Desires	5
FIELD CULTURE. How to Manure Best with Clover; The Farm Workshop; Cotton Culture in the South; Wheat—Its Present and Future Production; Premium Potato Crop	6
FARM ECONOMY. Cattle Racks and Feed Boxes, (Illustrated;) Grain Sewers; Subsoil Plow; Cheap Cement Wanted	6
SHEEP HUSBANDRY. New York Wool Growers' Association; Change in the Wool Market; Com'r of Agriculture on Reciprocity; Scoured Fleeces; The Winter; Sheep Literature	7
DAIRY HUSBANDRY. Dairy Products; A Review of the Dairy Interest and Present and Future Prospects; Making Butter in Winter; How Butter is Flavored; the Country Cheese Market; Dairyman's Association	7
POMOLOGICAL. A Chapter on Crab Apples—Fruit for Extreme Northern Latitudes, (Illustrated;) The Catawba Grape; Table Grapes—Is their Culture Overdone? What I did During the Week in my Orchard and Garden; Illinois Grape Growers' and Wine Makers' Society	8
Review of the N. Y. City Grape Market for 1868; Pomological Gossip, including Hybridizing Fruits, Greenhouses, A New Grape, Pear on Thorn, Origin of Peach, Pears Recommended by Alton Horticultural Society, Protecting Strawberries, The Alton Nutmeg Melon, Trouble About Ripening Fruit, Wild Goose Plum	9
FLORICULTURE. The Pansy (Illustrated,)	9
ARBORICULTURE. Trees in the City—A Remedy Suggested for Caterpillars; The Sycamore Recommended for Shade and the Alanthus Denounced; About Chestnuts	9
HORTICULTURAL NOTES. Missouri Horticultural Society; Hotbeds; Bean Planter; The Experimental Garden at Washington; Adams County (Ill.) Horticultural Society	9
THE POULTRY YARD. This Department; Model Poultry House, (Illustrated;) Common vs. Improved Fowls; Pigeon and Poultry Show—The First Exhibition of the Columbarian Society; Snow for Poultry; Pennsylvania Poultry Society.	10
THE APIARIAN. Bee Culture—Improved Honey Emptying Machine, (Illustrated;) Singular Migration of Bees	10
ENTOMOLOGICAL. The Seed Corn Maggot, (Illustrated)	10
HYGIENIC INFORMATION. Physiology and Hygiene; Seasonable Suggestions—To Prevent and Cure Coughs, Colds, etc	11
SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL. Popular Scientific Lectures—The Telescope and its Revelations: Useful and Scientific Notes	11
DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Preliminary Table Talk	11
EDITORIALS, &c. Vol. XX—Prefatory; Good Morrow; Explanatory; The Press and the Rural; New York Farmers' Club, including the following topics—Sweet Corn, Keeping Cows Clean in the Stable, Sowing Evergreen and European Larch Seed, Chinese Yam, A Tree Named, Wines, Use of Plaster, Use of Lime, Ox Yokes, Planting Chestnuts; Mulching Trees with Stone, Grinding Axes, Value of Fish Guano, Peach Pits Wanted	12
RURAL NOTES AND QUERIES. A Special Notice to Contributors; Information about Lands Wanted; Restraining Unruly Horses; An Honest Seed Merchant Wanted; Convention of Presidents of Agricultural Societies; Swine Breeders' Convention; Book Keeping; Missouri State Board of Agriculture; Ohio Agricultural Convention; Hatching Eggs by Steam	12
THE REVIEWER. New Publications Reviewed	13
HISTORICAL. The Mormons (Illustrated)	13
STORIES FOR RURALISTS. The Vincents; or, The Mystery at the Blue Springs	13
ART AND ARTISTS. The Latest Art Gossip	14
LADIES' PORT FOLIO. Madame de Stael; Gossipy Paragraphs	15
MODES AND MANNERS. The Latest Styles; Skating Costumes	15
SABBATH READING. Religion at Home and Abroad; A Tennessee Sunday School	15
NEWS DEPARTMENT. Domestic and Foreign News	16
THE MARKETS. Reports of Latest Live Stock, Grain, Provision, Fruit, Wool and other Markets	17
PERSONAL ITEMS. Fifty-four Paragraphs	18
THE NEWS CONDENSER. Sixty-one News Items	19
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Reading for Farmers' Sons; Susie's New Doll; The Rural Four Year Olds	20
THE PUZZLER. Miscellaneous Enigma; Anagram; Problem; Illustrated Prize Rebus; Charade	20
POETRY. Woman's Aspirations, page 15; The Sunset Land, page 15; The Old Year's Will and Testament, page 13; Disposing of People, page	20
ILLUSTRATIONS. Circular Mansions, Front Elevation and Principal Floor; Cattle Racks and Feed-Boxes (7 figures); Infantado Ewes; Crab Apples (9 figures); Pansy, Natural Size and Reduced (3 figs); Model Poultry House (2 figures); Centrifugal Honey-Comb Emptier; Physiology, &c. (3 figures); Mormon Hill, or Hill Camora; One Mother's Four-Year-Old, Prize Rebus.	

THE RURAL has Seven Editors and Many Special Contributors, several of whom are recognized as the Best Authority on the subjects on which they write—such as the Hon. H. S. Randall, LL. D., (author of "The Practical Shepherd," &c., and President of the National Wool Growers' Association,) who edits the Department of Sheep Husbandry, and X. A. Willard, (author and lecturer on Dairy Farming,) that of Dairy Husbandry. In addition to articles from its Editors, the RURAL for January 2 contains contributions from P. Barry, author of the "Fruit Garden;" P. R. Elliott, author of "Western Fruit Book;" T. C. Peters, Ex-Pres't N. Y. State Ag. Society; J. H. Griscom, M. D., author of "Animal Mechanism," &c., A. W. Cowles, D. D., President Elmira Female College; C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri; Dr. Daniel Lee, of Tenn.; Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mary A. E. Wager, and other able and brilliant writers.

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